BOSTON
MEDICAL LIBRARY
8 THE FENWAY

36 X 1

REPORT

—ON THE—

PUBLIC CHARITIES,

REFORMATORIES,

PRISONS AND ALMSHOUSES,

—OF THE—

STATE OF MARYLAND,

ON MEDICAL
MAY 22 1907
LIBRARY

—BY—

C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.,

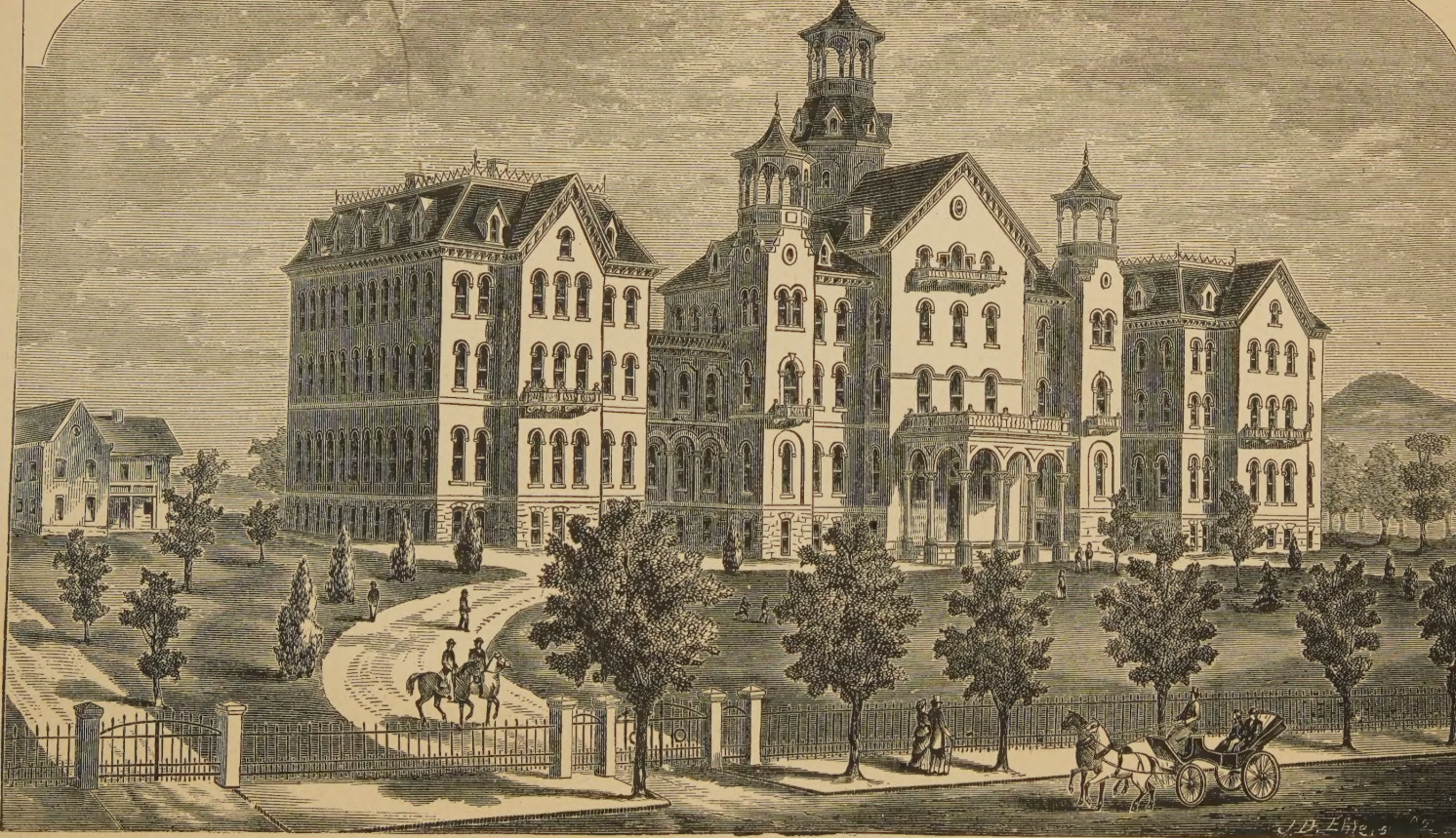
Secretary of the State Board of Health,

—MADE TO—

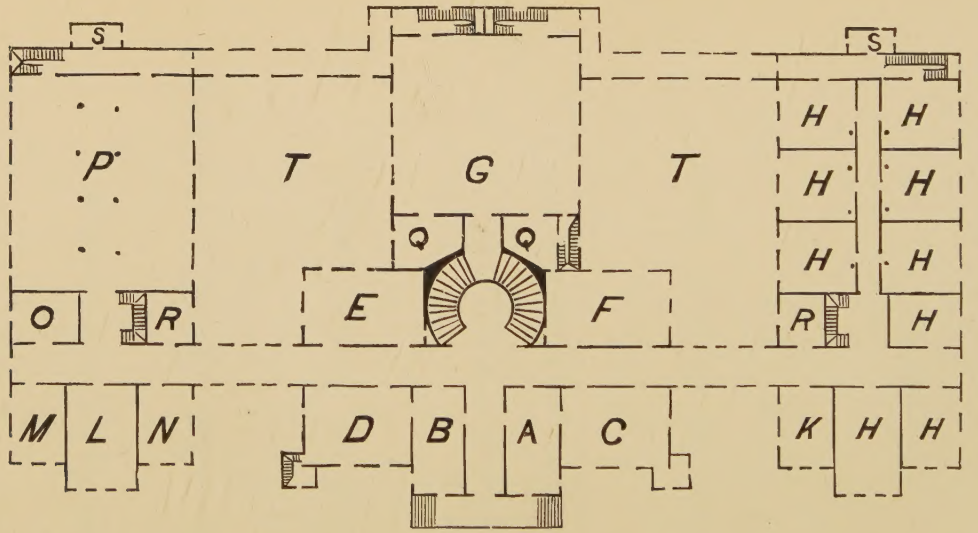
His Excellency, John Lee Carroll, Governor.

JULY, 1877.

FREDERICK, MD.:
BAUGHMAN BROTHERS.
1877.



MARYLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, FREDERICK, MD.



PLAN OF MAIN FLOOR.

A.—Reception Room.
B.—Principal's Office.
C.—Directors' Room.
D.—Principal's Dining Room.
E.—Library.
F.—Officers' Dining Room.
G.—Pupils' Dining Room.
H.—Class Rooms.
K.—Apparatus Room.
L.—Officers' Parlor.
M.—Steward's Office.
N.—Housekeeper's Room.
O.—Physician's Office.
P.—Boys Study.
QQ.—Pantries.
RR.—Bath Rooms.
SS.—Water Closets.
TT.—Open Courts.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/reportonpublicch0000cwch

REPORT

—ON THE—

167

PUBLIC CHARITIES,

REFORMATORIES,

PRISONS AND ALMSHOUSES,

—OF THE—

STATE OF MARYLAND,

—BY—

C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.,

Secretary of the State Board of Health,

—MADE TO—

His Excellency, John Lee Carroll, Governor.

JULY, 1877.

FREDERICK, MD.:
BAUGHMAN BROTHERS.
1877.

MEDICAL
MAY 22 1907

CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Gov Carroll's Letter of Instruction,	6
Members of the Maryland State Board of Health,	7
Introductory Remarks,	9
The Insane,	11
Increase of Insanity among Negroes,	14
Statistics of Insanity,	15
Almshouses Generally,	16
Children in Almshouses and Jails,	17
District "Asylum Schools" for Children,	18
District or Union Almshouses,	18
Plan of J. Crawford Neilson, Esq., Architect,	19
Plan suggested by Dr. J. S Conrad,	20
Prisoners Generally,	22
Classification of Prisoners,	24
Progress of Pauperism,	25
Increase of Mendicancy,	26
Tramps and Tramping,	27
How best to Deal with the Evil,	30

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Spring Grove,	31
The Mount Hope Retreat for the Insane,	40
The Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,	48
The Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind,	57
Baltimore Institution for Colored Blind and Deaf Mutes,	60

PAGE.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys of the City of Baltimore, - 62
The House of Refuge near Baltimore, - - - - - - - 68
The House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children, 71

STATE PRISONS.

The Penitentiary, - - - - - - - - - - - 76

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

Alleghany County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 82
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 84
Anne Arundel County Almshouse, - - - - - - - 85
" " Jail - - - - - - - - - 89
Baltimore City Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 91
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 96
Baltimore County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 98
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 102
Caroline County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 104
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 106
Carroll County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 107
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 109
Cecil County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - - 110
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 112
Charles County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 114
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 115
Dorchester County Almshouse, - - - - - - - 116
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 118
Frederick County Almshouse, - - - - - - - 119
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 123
Harford County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 124
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 126
Howard " " - - - - - - - - - 127
Kent County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - - 128
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 131

PAGE.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED.

Montgomery County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 132
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 134
Prince George's County Almshouse, - - - - - - - 135
" " " Jail, - - - - - - - - 137
Queen Anne's County Almshouse, - - - - - - - 138
" " " Jail, - - - - - - - - 140
Somersett County Almshouse, - - - - - - - 141
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 142
St. Mary's County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 143
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 146
Talbot County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - - 149
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 151
Washington County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 152
" " Jail, - - - - - - - 156
Wicomico County Almshouse, - - - - - - 157
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 158
Worcester County Almshouse, - - - - - - - - 159
" " Jail, - - - - - - - - - 161
Table Showing Whole Number of Inmates in Almshouses, - 162
Table Showing Whole Number of Indigent Insane in the State, 163

GOV. CARROLL'S LETTER OF INSTRUCTION.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Annapolis, February 14, 1877.

C. W CHANCELLOR, M D.,

Secretary State Board of Health.

SIR: You are hereby directed to visit and inspect the prisons, almshouses and public hospitals in the various counties in this State, and report to the Governor at as early a day as practicable their sanitary condition, the treatment of the inmates, and particularly, the number of pauper insane who are confined at the expense of the counties, together with a statement of the character of the insanity and any other facts of interest that may lead to the improvement of their condition.

I remain

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LEE CARROLL,

Governor.

MEMBERS

OF THE

State Board of Health

OF MARYLAND.

E. LLOYD HOWARD, M. D.,	Baltimore City.
C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D,	" "
J. ROBERT WARD, M. D,	Baltimore County.
CHARLES M ELLIS, M. D,	Cecil County
GEORGE E. PORTER, M. D.,	Alleghany County.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

E. LLOYD HOWARD,	President.
C. W. CHANCELLOR,	Secretary

REPORT.

To the Honorable JOHN LEE CARROLL,
Governor of the State of Maryland.

May it please your Excellency:

According to instructions received from you on the 14th day of February, 1877, I have visited and inspected all the Almshouses, Prisons, Reformatories and Public Institutions in the State; particularly with reference to their sanitary condition, the treatment of the inmates, and the number of *pauper insane* who are confined therein at the public expense.

In collecting and tabulating the statistics herewith transmitted, I am indebted for valuable assistance to Dr. J. S. Conrad Superintendent of the Maryland State Insane Asylum, who has visited most of the various institutions in company with me, and has given special attention to the classification of the insane inmates.

It is painful to report the shocking condition in which many of the public institutions were found, and it is difficult to conceive that anything worse ever existed in a civilized country. It needs not the battle-strife with its sequences of woe, nor the pestilence with its horrors, to afford a field of labor for the truly philanthropic. It is here in our midst, at our very doors, and the field is widest where we most boast of refinement, progress and reform. The boldest efforts of the imagination cannot exceed the romance of real life.

There are many who seem to possess souls full of sensibility, yet who are alarmed at contemplating suffering humanity. It is repulsive to them in every shape. Such persons, instead of truly sympathizing with their fellow creatures, turn aside from their sufferings and shut their eyes to every distressing scene under the pretence that their exquisite feelings cannot bear the shock. The man who visits the abodes of misery, who is eye-

witness to the sad scenes which many of our prisons and almshouses exhibit, will exercise his active benevolence with far more effect than he, who, whilst assuming the name of philanthropist, contents himself with listening to the narratives of distress and alleviating it out of the superfluity of his fortune.

The best written tale is not that which most resembles the ordinary chain of events and circumstances; but that which by selecting and combining them conceals those inconsistencies and deficiencies which leave in real life our sense of sight unsatisfied. There is often more genuine benevolence in a personal visit to the poor, the prisoner, or the sick, than there is in any donation short of entire relief.

The contentment of the poor depends, in a great measure, upon a combination of *human sympathy with human aid*, and when they enjoy this their pleasure may be rendered more various and more salutary in its effects, by imbuing their minds with useful truths and more enlarged ideas of their position and interests. But so long as they possess neither the comforts of life nor intelligence, they must necessarily continue more or less in a state of injurious depression.

The fact that a mind full of piety and contentment yields a perpetual dividend of happiness, was strikingly illustrated in the case of an inmate of one of the almshouses visited. An old lady who had been left destitute was unwilling to live upon the bounty of her friends, and with the genuine independence of a strong mind resolved to avail herself of the public provision for the helpless poor. "The name of going to the almshouse had," she said, "nothing terrifying or disgraceful to her, for she had been taught that *conduct* was the real standard of respectability." She is now there with a heart full of thankfulness, patient, pious and uniformly cheerful. She instructs the young around her, encourages the old, and makes herself an agreeable companion to all by her varied knowledge and entertaining conversation. Her character reflects dignity on her station, and those who visit her come away with sentiments of respect and admiration for this voluntary resident of the almshouse, who feels in her heart that,

"Honor and shame from no condition rise."

In treating of the respective institutions visited, my endeavor shall be to make a full and faithful exposition of their real con-

dition—hygienic, medical, and moral—believing that if the public attention is once fully directed to them it will result in much good. The combination of misery and sensual excesses, of ignorance and filthiness, of want of feeling and propriety, are common instances of the evils which too frequently exist in public institutions, and which pressingly call for legislative interference. It may be said that these places after all are but the abodes of persons of low degree, and that it is unsuitable to give them "a palace to dwell in." Thus might those argue who look at the matter only with reference to physical considerations, and who cannot or will not view it in its moral bearings.

Dean Swift has said, "There is not anything which contributes more to the reputation of a State, or to the honor of a Nation in general, than erecting and endowing proper edifices for those who labor under different kinds of distress." There can be no doubt of the great truth expressed in these words, unless we are prepared to sustain the maxim of Malthus, "It is cheaper to bury than to feed."

THE INSANE.

When we consider the rapid advances made by the world in every branch of social improvement, we cannot too strongly stigmatize the manner in which the inmates of some of our public institutions are treated—especially the indigent insane—for whom it would seem there is not a single gleam of commiseration or charity to break the horrid gloom in which their lives are shrouded. It cannot be denied that the practice which prevails in many of the counties of herding the insane in jails or almshouses, instead of sending them to a proper asylum, where their shattered minds would be brought nearer to the fountain of cure, is a crime against God, against society, and against individuals; a shame to our civilization and a blot on our age. It is an evil well worthy the attention of the State, but it is feared that the custom which originally arose from the credulous belief that insane persons are possessed of a devil, is still too deeply rooted in the human mind to be easily eradicated.

In an admirable monograph on insanity and its treatment, Mr. Charles D. Robinson says with much force: "There is probably no subject closely connected with our every day affairs, and

prominently presented for our consideration, so little understood as insanity. Hospitals for the treatment of bodily diseases, institutions for the education of our youth, and places for training young men and women in mechanical and agricultural pursuits, exist in great numbers throughout the land, and we are familiar with their every detail, and take a close interest in their success and perpetuation, but though the statistics tell us that there is at least one victim of insanity in each thousand of our population, and although we are all taxed to support an already large and rapidly increasing number of hospitals for the insane, built and maintained at great cost, and occupying beautiful and prominent sites along the great thoroughfares of the country, very few comparatively, even of our most intelligent people, have ever been inside of them or know anything about the more modern methods of dealing with this sad human infirmity. It is a singular fact that to-day hundreds of thousands of people who are otherwise highly instructed and who are acquainted with the conditions of trade, literature, manufactures, politics and most of the current topics of the times, know almost nothing of the modern means of dealing with this enemy of the intellect. We devote our time and money in endeavors to find out and put to naught the storms which assail our commerce, the insidious destroyers of our crops, the climatic and other influences which sap our physical health, and the thousand other obstacles to human enterprise, but in the treatment of insanity we trust to a few experts who have dropped to one side of the beaten path and have made the care of the human mind a life work. It is surprising when we come to know of the great mass of intelligent people at this day who have only a general idea that our hospitals for the insane are merely repetitions of those dungeons of a thousand years ago with their grim array of dark and filthy cells, their dreadful apparatus of machinery and their theories not of curing their inmates and sending them forth again to their friends "clothed and in their right mind," but of fulfilling the narrow mission which only looks to the removing of these unfortunate people from the view of the world, and is content with the result of mental death so far as this world is concerned."

It will be seen from the statistics and tables accompanying this Report, that there are now within the almshouses and jails

of our State over five hundred insane and idiotic people for whom there exists no proper provision, and who are utterly cast down and neglected, half fed and ghastly in their wretchedness. The impression produced by a visit to some of these "charitable institutions" is a counterpart of the picture of a mad house of the 18th century, in "Merrie England," as drawn by Dr. W. A. F. Brown in his essay on "*What asylums were and what they ought to be*," in which he says: "The building is gloomy, placed in a low confined situation, every chink barred and grated—a perfect jail. As you enter, the creak of bolts and clank of chains are scarcely distinguished amid the wild chorus of shrieks and sobs which issue from every department. The passages are narrow, dark, damp and exhale a noxious effluvia. The first common room you examine, measuring 12 x 7 feet, with a window which does not open, is perhaps for females. Ten of these, with no other clothing than a rag around their waists, are chained to a wall, loathsome and hideous, but when addressed evidently retaining some of the intelligence and much of the feeling which in other days ennobled their nature. In shame or in sorrow one of them perhaps utters a cry; a blow which brings blood to the temple and a tear from the eye, an additional chain, a gag, an indecent or contemptuous expression compels silence. If you ask where these unfortunate creatures sleep, you are led to a kennel eight feet square with an unglazed air hole eight inches in diameter. In this you are told five persons sleep. The floor is covered and the walls bedaubed with filth and excrement; no bedding but wet decayed straw, and the stench is so insupportable that you turn away and hasten from the scene."

It is not my purpose to dilate upon this theme of mingled shame, reproach and horror; but I feel called upon by the stern voice of duty to draw a faithful portraiture of what has come under my personal observation, in order that the subject may be impressed upon the public mind. It is impossible to imagine anything worse than the brutal degradation and cruelty to which the insane are subjected in some of the county almshouses, where they are chained in solitary wretchedness, breathing an atmosphere quite as obnoxious to human lungs as the water of a stagnant pool would be to the trout of a mountain stream.

In one of these dens I found a wretched female maniac quite naked and filthy beyond all conception, crouched in a corner of

a dark fœtid room without ventilation, where she was confined by day and by night with no other bed than the floor, which was literally covered with her own slimy and putrescent excretions, and emitted a most disgusting and sickening stench. This condition of affairs, which is by no means a fancy sketch, calls loudly for reform. Every insane person should have the benefit of every chance of recovery afforded by science or taught by experience. Charity requires it, Mercy demands it! For the insane there is written over the portals of the almshouses as over those of the infernal regions, "Whoever enters here leaves hope behind."

The statistics of asylums constructed and conducted upon the best principles, show a very large per centage (75 0-0) of recoveries in cases of recent occurrence, while those that are incurable are in an inverse ratio to the duration of the malady. Economy and humanity alike suggest that the indigent insane should be afforded this chance and not be sent to an almshouse to become incurable and then kept there because they are incurable. Statistics also show that only *seven per cent.* of insane persons treated in almshouses recover.

Dr. Edward Jarvis, in an article entitled "The Political Economy of health," says: "Under appropriate influences insanity is the most curable of grave diseases. If the persons who are attacked with this disorder are as promptly cared for as others when attacked with fever, dysentery, pneumonia, etc., 80 or 90 per cent. can be restored to health and usefulness. But if neglected, the disease tends rapidly to fix itself upon the brain and becomes more and more difficult to be removed. If allowed to remain one year the chance of restoration is materially diminished. In two years the hope is reduced more than half; and after five years duration few are restored, and even then it is due to some unexpected turn of the disease rather than the result of healing remedies."

The increase of insanity has been very marked since our late civil war, especially among the negro race, as a consequence doubtless of their sudden emancipation with its attendant trials and cares. Unrestrained freedom has had the effect of multiplying their desires and wants, but together with them it has also multiplied greatly their disappointments, and in very many instances the price of liberty to them has been the prison, the

almshouse and the insane asylum. Insanity, once almost unknown among negroes, has become so great and increasing an affliction in Virginia, that to relieve it the State some years ago constructed a negro insane asylum, the only one in the world, where over 300 of them are now cared for. This institution being overcrowded, the Legislature of the State has recently made a large appropriation to erect and equip another asylum for the negro insane, to be located south of the James River.

From the following tables it will be seen that insanity is also on the increase in our State, and that already additional accommodations are required, especially for the chronic or incurable insane, many of whom now languish in jails and almshouses. In carrying out such philanthropic schemes, fraught as greatly with blessings to him who gives as to those who receive, we should not lose sight of the truth that in State as well as in individual charity, the gift is bare into which something of sympathy does not enter, and that the cold charity that shows its ostentation in cheerless piles of architecture, is not in accordance with the spirit of Him who first defined true alms-giving.

TABLE I.

Showing Insane, Idiotic, and Total Population of the State of Maryland for 1850, 1860 *and* 1870:

Year.	Population.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Ratio of Insane to Population.	Ratio of Idiotic to Population.
1850	583,034	546	391	1 to 1,068	1 to 1,491
1860	687,034	560	305	1 to 1,227	1 to 2,252
1870	780,894	733	362	1 to 1,065	1 to 2,157

TABLE II.

Number and Distribution of the Insane, May 1, 1877:

	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
In State Insane Asylum	50	179	229
" Almshouses	.....	516	516
" Jails	.....	4	4
" Private Asylums	249	53	302
" " Dwellings	Unknown	Unknown.	Unknown.
Total	299	752	1,051

ALMSHOUSES.

An idea of the condition of many of our almshouses may be derived from the language of Riel, who wrote of the German asylums in 1803: "They are neither curative institutions nor such asylums for the incurable as humanity can tolerate. They are for the most part veritable dens, deficient in ventilation, in the facilities for recreation, in short they are wanting in all the physical and moral means necessary to the cure and comfort of the inmates."

In most of these places cleanliness is an unknown luxury, all is filth and misery and the most degrading, unrelieved suffering. The inmates, sane and insane, were found in many instances huddled together without discrimination of age, sex or condition; commingling in unrestrained licentiousness and with results shocking to all sense of decency and humanity. Nothing can be more affecting than the thought that so many human beings, made in the image of God, but bent down under adversity or smitten by disease, should be left in such a wretched condition. It is a picture deeply calculated to arouse public attention. Victor Hugo never wrote of more dismal scenes, nor has anything more shocking been drawn by the masterly pencil of Dore. Has man so little respect for the jewel of reason, which makes him man, or so little love for his neighbor who has lost that treasure, that he cannot extend to him the hand of assistance and aid him in regaining it? The story of old Betsy Higden fighting off the wolf from her door inch by inch, and finally running away to die in the fields in her great horror of the almshouse, is no myth of Dickens' fancy.

That human beings may have life and health to the full period of human existence, four factors are requisite—pure air, warmth, proper food and exercise of body and mind. A human being destroys or poisons the oxygen of nearly a gallon of air per minute, contaminates and renders unfit for use at least three times as much; and in any case, unless ventilation to that extent and in proportion to the number of persons present be pro-

vided for, the air is soon in a state that will not only seriously affect the health of those living in it, but of those adjacent thereto. No wonder that scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus and typhoid fevers, and blood poisons of every description are always more or less prevalent in this State. These dread disorders are often, doubtless, generated and propogated by filthy and noisome public institutions, and the sordid man who locks up his pocket and votes against a tax to correct the evil, cannot guard his own spacious and luxurious abode against the malady his own avarice has helped to originate.

CHILDREN IN ALMSHOUSES AND JAILS.

In most of the almshouses, and in some of the jails there were found children ranging in age from one month to fourteen years. It is indeed melancholy to contemplate these little ones growing up in such haunts, with every faculty as soon as developed blunted and tarnished by the moral atmosphere surrounding them. The very first position in which they are placed in life is analagous to that of a beggar. They are made to feel that they are receivers of alms, and they learn to consider it no shame. The first spark of honest pride, if ever kindled in their breasts, dies away within them. The first exercise of reasoning power only leads them to discover that there are other means of getting through the world than by self-exertion, and they naturally become tame, spiritless and worthless creatures; or perhaps the constant association with abandoned and depraved humanity may cause them to break through all restraints and become pests to society.

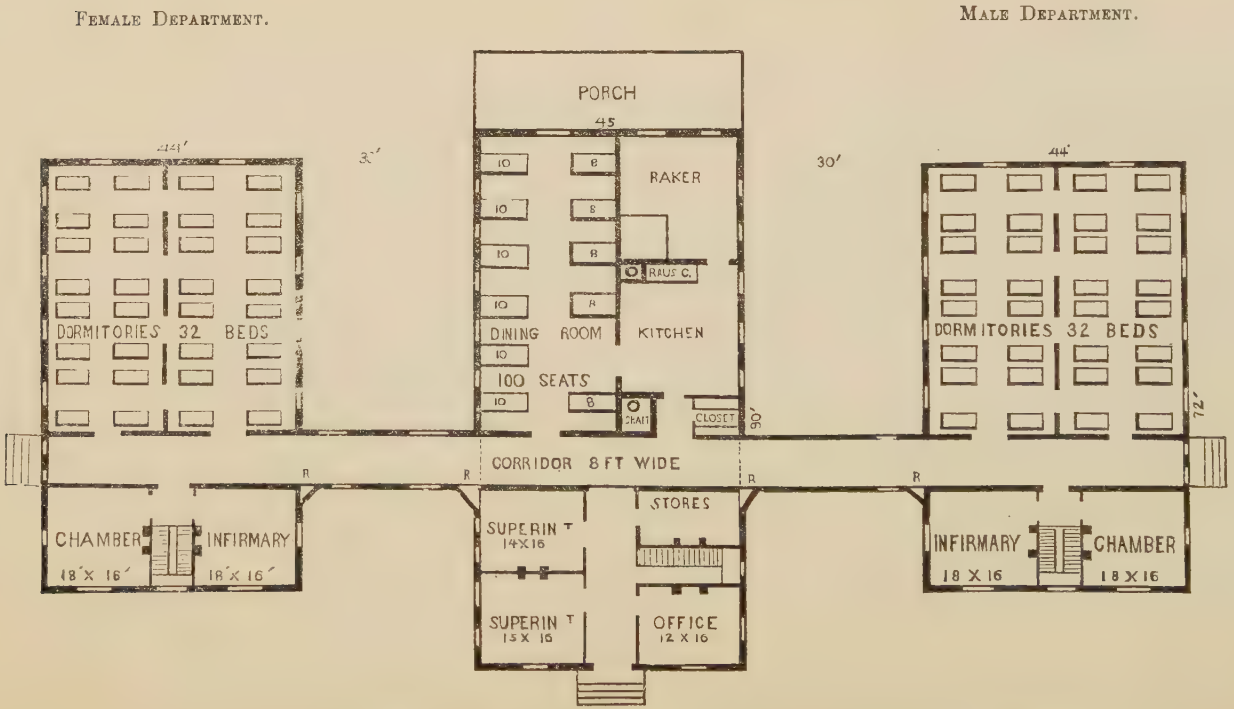
For its own protection, each county should foster and nurture its unfortunate little ones, and unless something effectual is done to save these children from sinking still deeper into ignorance and pollution, society will hereafter be burdened with a new woe. Aside from the dictates of christianity and philanthropy, let us consider the future of these children from a political standpoint. According to our free institutions they will have the same amount of control over the destinies of the State as their more upright and intelligent fellow-citizens, and this power being vouchsafed them, who shall say how long it will be before

their morbid impulses may lead them to deluge the State with tumult, conflagration and bloodshed.

The importance of rescuing these desolate little creatures from the moral and physical degradation which surrounds them, and placing them where their minds will be constantly imbued with an enlightened christianity cannot be over-estimated. I would therefore suggest that district "Asylum Schools" be provided, where these "innocents," besides being fed and taken care of, can also receive a modicum of intellectual and moral training.

DISTRICT OR UNION ALMSHOUSES.

In laying before your Excellency the fearful condition of the almshouses of the State, it is not my design to reflect specially upon the "keepers" of these places; the fault is generally in the system itself, of which they are the agents and executors. The remedy for the evil, therefore, is to be found in a complete change in this system. The perception of this need has hardly reached the general mind, and the means to be adopted are scarcely more than guessed at. The problem is to establish an enlightened and humane system with kindly treatment but inviolable discipline, and with this view I would urge the superior advantages of District or Union Almshouses, which should also be workhouses, admitting of classification of inmates, hospital treatment, industrial pursuits and economy in expense. Every inmate of the establishment capable of physical exertion should be set at work, the habit of useful industry being in itself a saving means of grace. Every inmate should have air and light and sunshine, and the opportunity to cultivate flowers, to earn the enjoyment of music and books. Each should be taught habits of cleanliness and order, self-respect and a worthy ambition. The influences which maintain morality in the moral, will go very far towards inducing morality in the immoral. Only an organized effort can effect this desirable reform, and I would suggest that a number of adjacent counties, say three, four, or five, according to the number of their pauper population, unite in building and furnishing a district almshouse, where the aged, the sick, the idiotic, the lame, the halt and the



PLAN OF UNION ALMSHOUSE -J. CRAWFORD NEILSON, ARCHITECT —FIRST FLOOR.

blind could be properly and comfortably cared for and at reduced expense.

A ground plan and description of such a building has been furnished me by J. Crawford Neilson, Esq., a skillful architect of this city.

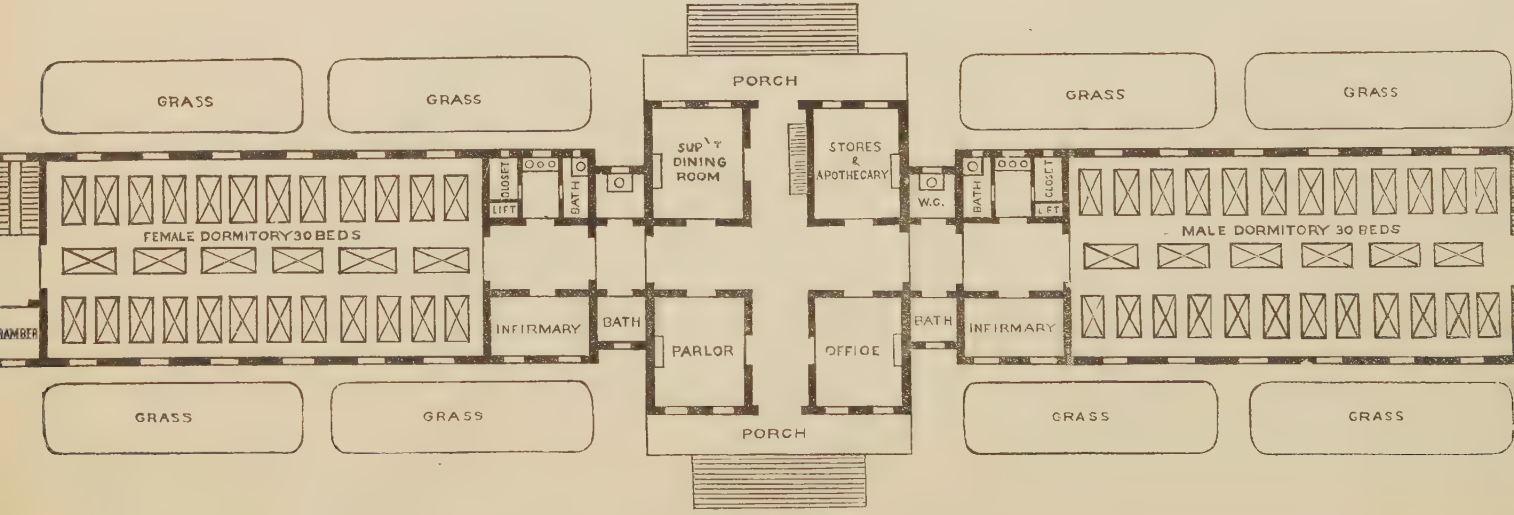
Mr. Neilson describes as follows:

"The plan shows the first floor of a building intended to accommodate about 250 persons. It will be three stories high, and while the divisions of the wings and of the superintendent's building will be continued throughout the stories, the two upper floors of the central building will be each occupied by a corridor and eight rooms, giving sixteen rooms to be used for such inmates as would not be well located in the large dormitories of sixteen beds each. There would be an iron stairway in each block. The heating should be by low steam. The boiler would be placed in a cellar under the middle of the front, and a large shaft, bounding on one side of the corridor, would help to ventilate the building, the ventilation, however, being principally effected by the same method which I employed so successfully at the Baltimore Academy of Music. The corridors and blocks are so arranged that in summer the aid admitted by open windows will sweep through the building. In winter light is largely admitted, but the rooms are all protected from drafts. The large room containing the oven, marked "Baker," will also be used in connection with the large shed, as a laundry. The small auxilliary buildings are not shown on this plan, as their position would depend so much on the nature of the ground; neither is there any indication of drainage for the same reason, and because the use of conveniences depending upon the supply of water cannot be determined in advance of a knowledge of the site. This plan of building is susceptible of indefinite extension by either whole or half blocks on a continued corridor. In the use of the building the dining room would be occupied by the sexes alternately. In some situations the buildings might be set high above ground, over a cellar story to be used for workshops In other places there might be only cellar enough for winter storage and for heating, and the shops built adjacent to the wings for men. Such a building as the one shown on this plan can be put up, where bricks can be obtained at a moderate price, for about $30,000, including the accessory buildings and fencing."

In addition to the plan of Mr. Neilson there will be found on the opposite page a design for a Union Almshouse, furnished by Dr. J. S. Conrad, Superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, who has had a large and varied experience in the management of public institutions. The plan submitted by Dr. Conrad is that of a centre or administration building, with one pavillion on each side for the different sexes. The buildings may be one, two or three stories, as required by the number to be accommodated. The ground floor of the centre building is a plain rectangular building, with four rooms on each flour and passage ways at right angles. The domestic service rooms to be in the basement, consisting of kitchen, pantry and dining room. The laundry and bakery to be in a small building in the rear of the centre. The ground plan of the wings is a pavilion eighty feet in length, each pavillion containing a ward 64 feet in length and 28 feet wide, having 12 feet pitch of ceiling, affording cubic feet capacity of 896 feet for each bed. There is a door at each end of the ward; one leading into a day room and the other communicating with the centre building by a passage. On one side of the passage is an infirmary 16x11 feet, on the other side are water closets, bath and lift. A connecting corridor, 8 feet by 16 feet, joins the pavilion to the centre building. The corridor contains a bath-room and water closets on either side of the passage for the use of the centre building. The corridor should extend above the roof of the buildings in the form of a tower, and built so substantially as to hold a large tank of 20,000 gallons of water for distribution throughout the house. The buildings may be heated by low pressure boilers, that do not require skilled labor in management, or by stoves. The ventilation system must be established in connection with the heating apparatus that may be adopted.

The pavilions can be built with basements under them, the ceiling of which should be at least six feet above the grade of the ground outside. These basements could be used for working rooms or other purposes.

Each wing should have a court-yard in the rear, extending its entire length, and inclosed by a picket fence, where inmates may have fresh air exercise. In the rear of the court-yard an ample garden of eight or ten acres should be provided for the employment of such inmate, male or female, as may be able to work.



PLAN OF UNION ALMSHOUSE—SUGGESTED BY J. S. CONRAD, M. D.

Such a garden would be worth more to the Institution than two hundred acres of land.

The stable should be placed in rear of the laundry and bakery building, separated from it by a road passing between them, accessible to both.

The number of acres of land attached to the Institution should not exceed a third of the number of inmates which the building is designed to accommodate.

The cost of buildings, on the plan suggested, made of brick, should not exceed $300 per bed, for a one-story pavilion almshouse, which would aggregate $15,000 for fifty inmates, allowing each one 900 cubic feet of space. A two-story pavilion and centre building, on the same plan and dimensions, with capacity of one hundred inmates, should not exceed $250 per bed, aggregating $25,000. A three-story almshouse of similar plans as above described, with capacity for 150 inmates, should not exceed $200 per bed, aggregating $30,000.

Should a more economical almshouse be desired, on the same plan as that submitted, it may be built by reducing the dimensions above given to smaller proportions, thus giving a less number of cubic feet to each inmate. Three or more counties consenting to build a Union or District Almshouse, on the plans proposed, can easily estimate the proportionate cost to each one. The cost of annual maintenance will be greatly reduced by such combination. The salary of but one superintendent, physician, and matron, is to be paid, instead of three or more of these officers. The family of one superintendent is to be maintained. Three horses can do the work, otherwise requiring nine or more. A like reduction of expenses, in the same proportion, in all directions would be effected. The management of the combined interest could be secured satisfactorily to each county by the appointment of trustees from each county represented.

THE PRISONS OF MARYLAND.

It is painful to consider that in such a State as Maryland the important subject of prison economy has been suffered to lag completely behind the improving influences of the age. Individuals have labored zealously in the cause, and the Prisoners' Aid Association has gathered information, and endeavored to concentrate public opinion upon it, but a great deal has yet to be done before the prisons of this State are placed on a footing at all answering to the advances which have been made in moral and political knowledge, or even as is demanded by a due sense of our own interests.

Any one who may entertain doubts as to the wretched condition of many of the county jails would, I think, have these doubts removed by visiting some of these loathsome dungeons. The general condition and management of a large majority of them is very far below what it ought to be, and, with one or two exceptions, all are deficient in, or rather destitute of those necessary arrangements which are requisite to insure that imprisonment, if it be not beneficial, shall at least be not deteriorating. While there are jails in the State creditable in construction and administration, there are also many that are a reproach upon our civilization—"seminaries of crime where purity itself could not escape contamination."

In not a few of the jails the inmates were found herded together, the sane and the insane, the young and the old, the untried prisoner, the convict serving out his sentence, and the witness charged with no crime whatever. Nor are the sexes always separated, but in many instances they were found mingling together with results alike revolting and disgraceful.

It is a maxim of the common law, that an accused person is to be held innocent until he be proved to be guilty. Such a maxim, carried out to its full extent, supposes that no punishment, not even personal restraint, is to be inflicted before trial. But, as society is constituted, we cannot suppose a state in which

all accused persons would voluntarily appear when called upon to abide the result of a judicial investigation,—such a perfection of honest simplicity is inconsistent with the existence of crime, and therefore parties charged with offenses not bailable, must often be held in durance vile; but it is a gross abuse to subject the untried prisoner to intercourse with the felon, or to regard or treat him as a convict until he is pronounced guilty by a court of justice.

It is to be lamented that in some of the jails children under fifteen years of age were found exposed among hardened criminals, and it is certainly very important that these irresponsible youths should be separated from individuals who have probably gone through the first part of their apprenticeship in crime, and are rising into life with seared hearts, and depraved and irreclaimable habits.

Dr. Elisha Harris, corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of New York, in his introduction to "The 'Jukes,' or a Study in Crime, Pauperism, Disease and Heredity," says: "The criminal is a morbid product of the community, the family and the various circumstances of daily life in which his childhood is spent, the departure downward from virtue to vice and crime is undoubtedly possible in the career of any youth, because, the passions ungoverned, the will and conscience stupefied, perverted or even occasionally overcome by disease, as in epilepsey or in wrongly indulged appetites, may result in criminal as well as all sorts of vicious acts. But the number of really healthy, vigorous and reasonably well born and well trained children who ever fall into a career of crime, is exceedingly small. Even the accidental fall of such persons admits of rescue. The habitual criminal classes, spring almost exclusively from a different stock; their youthful days have been spent either in vicious indulgence or amidst the degrading and blighting surroundings of physical and social defilement, with only a flickering of the redeeming and saving influence of desire and hope for a virtuous and useful life."

The existing means by which crime is nourished, maintained and extended, are questions which interest every intelligent citizen. Not to want or blameless destitution is the first entrance upon the career of crime to be attributed. For honest poverty there need be no starvation, and if crime and poverty be often

united, it will probably be found that that poverty has been the result of misconduct, of dissipation and idleness, and the temptation of turning an "easy" penny. When the false step is once taken, a thousand snares are spread around, into which the thoughtless and heedless soon become inextricably involved.

It deserves to be considered that a large majority of the prisoners found in the county jails were young negro men between twenty and thirty years of age, and generally indicted or convicted for petty theft or common assault. No individuals are more exposed to crime than those who remain idle and ignorant in a civilized community; or, in other words, those individuals who whilst touched by the wants and desires of civilization, feel none of its restraining influences.

We have arrived at a state of things in which an individual who is positively ignorant is in most respects excluded from the great sphere of civilization, and who is the more exposed to misery and more liable to be drawn into the snares of crime than others who are more firmly linked to society, and upon whom, therefore, shame has greater power. In what way, it may be asked, is this stream of crime to be restrained? Provide the negro with moral, religious and primary instruction and with work, and then let charity be exercised with wariness and discretion.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

An important feature in the economy of prisons is to enforce a complete classification of prisoners, which should extend to age, sex and degrees of criminality. If separation cannot be effected by location in distinct buildings, it should, at least, be accomplished by divisions in the same building. Prisons for convicted persons should be divided into six classes: The first for men who are sentenced to hard labor, solitary confinement, or lengthened imprisonment; the second class for females in the same condition. The next class of prisons may be called houses of correction. They should be provided for men sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding twelve months; females committed for similar periods should be confined in a fourth class of prisons. Two other reformatory prisons, destined solely for convicted criminals under the age of eighteen, one

for boys, the other for girls, complete the classification. By this arrangement differences of crime are never confounded, the sexes are not confined under the same roof, and the young are not exposed to contamination from those more advanced in crime.

Persons committed but not yet brought to trial should be placed in prisons of an order quite distinct from those above detailed, and these are again subdivided into two classes—one for persons to be brought before the courts for trial, the other for witnesses who are to be held, or for persons guilty of minor misdemeanors. These prisons need not be so distinct as those for convicted criminals, but in all cases the most rigorous separation of classes and sexes should be enforced.

In my tour of inspection I have encountered so many great evils in the systems of various institutions, that I feel impelled to recommend the propriety of this State following in the lead of other Commonwealths and enacting a law providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Institutions.

The duties of this official should be to visit twice or oftener in each year every charitable, reformatory or other institution in the State supported wholly or in part by the public monies, to thoroughly inspect and examine them and report the result of his investigations to the Governor of the State. He should be empowered to redress all grievances which may come under his observation, and should, with that object in view, have free access to the records of each institution.

PROGRESS OF PAUPERISM.

The welfare and happiness of every individual mainly depends on obedience to a law which is unalterably annexed to his state of being. He must rely upon the product of his own industry. He must live by the sweat of his brow. Nothing is so generally dreaded as poverty, since it exposes a man to distresses that are but little pitied, and to the contempt of those who may have no natural endowments superior to his own. Every other difficulty or danger one can encounter with courage, because he knows that bravery is always admired, and that his success will meet with applause; but in poverty every virtue is generally

obscured and no course of conduct will probably secure him from reproach. The man who can support with courage the "proud man's contumely," may shrink at the prospect of a prison; and yet he who can cheerfully feed on the coarsest food may be unable to resist the importunate solicitations of hunger. Where this is the case, it would be cruel to punish too harshly the unhappy wretch who has yielded to such temptations—temptations that may be doubled by the multiplied distress of seeing a family ready to perish of hunger. In such cases justice should be executed with less rigor, and the malefactor would often be restored to virtue by the hand of mercy stretched out to his relief.

An increase of pauperism is a natural consequence of increase of population, but in our country it is beyond that ratio. This is partly due to the fact that too often the unprincipled and worthless are supplied by the charitable with means of existence only to become a prey to their vicious inclinations and appetites.

One of the circumstances that first arrests attention in our large cities, is the great prevalence of mendicancy. It is not, perhaps, the actual amount of misery existing among the mendicant classes, great as that may be, which is most to be deprecated, but the falsehood, the trickery and fraud which become part of their profession, and spread by their example. Vice, under the garb of wretchedness, often appeals to our sympathies, and encouragement is frequently afforded to the one by the relief which is intended to be administered to the other.

To assume the semblance of misery, in all its most revolting varieties, is the business of the mendicant. His success depends upon the skill with which he exercises deception. A mass of filth, nakedness and misery is constantly moving about, entering every house, addressing itself to every eye and soliciting from every hand. Mendicancy has become too common almost to be disgraceful. It is not, in the estimation of these vagrants, disreputable to beg, nor to appear wretchedly clothed, nor to be without any of the decencies of life.

TRAMPS.

There is a class of people now infesting the whole country called "Tramps," with whom mendicancy is a regular and only means of subsistence.

Tramps are to be met with in great numbers on all the country roads, and are notorious for their thievish and dissolute habits. Unlike the ordinary mendicant, the tramp has no fixed habitation, and when darkness overtakes him on his journey, he begins to look about him at random for lodging or shelter, which he generally obtains on application at the first house that presents itself. He prefers applying for this accommodation to the smaller class of farmers, because the larger landholder is unwilling to admit him, and only gives him the straw with which to make his bed in the barn or stable. The support of this class of paupers, therefore, falls principally upon the very person who is the least able of all others to afford it In giving relief or shelter to tramps, some persons are doubtless actuated by feelings of charity and commiseration, whilst not a few dare not refuse it, from a well grounded dread of incurring the vagrant's resentment. Such vagabondism should engage the earnest attention of the Legislature, and the precedents of antiquity may furnish a solution of the problem.

According to the laws of Solon and Draco, a conviction of willful poverty was punished by death. Plato, more gentle in his manners, would have them only banished. He calls them enemies of the State, and pronounces as a rule, that where there are great numbers of mendicants (tramps) fatal revolutions will happen; for as these people have nothing to lose they plan opportunities to disturb the public repose. Among the Ancient Romans, whose universal object was the public prosperity, one of the principal occupations of their Censors was to keep a watch on the vagabonds; those who were condemned as incorrigible sluggards were sent to the mines or made to labor on the public edifices. The Romans of that day did not consider the

dolce far niente as an occupation; they were convinced that their charities were ill-placed in bestowing them upon such men. Yet it was not inhumanity that prompted the ancients thus severely to chastise idleness; they were impelled to it by a strict equity, and it would be doing them injustice to suppose it was thus they treated those *unfortunate poor* whose indigence was occasioned by infirmities, by age or by unforseen or unavoidable calamities. These were always protected and kindly cared for by the public authorities.

Our modern "tramp" exhibits a state of circumstances in which both the folly of idleness as it affects the individual who is guilty of it, and the injustice of it as it regards the rest of the community are undeniable. It is folly, because the industrious portion of society, who are always the most powerful, may think it proper to refuse alms which are drawn from the resources of their own labor, and which the idle and dissolute can have no natural right to demand; and it is certainly unjust to claim from the hard earned stores which labor and economy have collected, even a modicum to ward off the consequences which attend on vice and indolence.

The prosperity of each individual, and of the State, which is made up of individuals, is the result of the due observance of the conditions of industry imposed on us as part of our state of being; they serve, like gravitation in the mechanism of the Universe, as the foundation on which our welfare must depend for its stability. We are indebted to them for the wealth already accumulated and which must be preserved from crumbling into dust by the same labor and abstinence by which it has been gathered up for our use.

Under no form of government, under no system of laws, can we dispense with an attention to these conditions. In proportion as individuals relax in their observance of them, their well-being and happiness must be ultimately diminished, and the prosperity and strength of the State be impaired. If the number of individuals living without labor amounted to a large proportion of society, the result would be a general impoverishment, and if they continued to increase, general ruin. Nations may perish by other means than the sword of the conqueror: they may be extinguished by vice and defects which gradually corrode and undermine them, and which it requires great vigi-

lance and sagacity to detect, and great courage and resolution to eradicate and subdue.

These defects may originate in laws which are mischievous in themselves; in the inculcation of mistaken principles of conduct, in the misapplication of wealth, and in bad examples. Such causes and many others may combine to corrupt the population of a country; to encourage idleness and vice, and to betray the people into abandoning the course marked out for them by the laws of nature, which course no one is permitted to leave with impunity.

It is evident that in the past decade of years a change has taken place in the habits of many of our people; their industry has abated; their love of independence is less conspicuous and their reluctance to receive relief from funds collected from the rest of the community is less marked. The signs of this change and its tendency to increase becomes daily more manifest, and the attention of the public and of the State should be fixed on these formidable appearances.

"Tramping" is comparatively a recent institution; it may be termed the aristocracy of beggary. The tramp is a professional vagrant who has his regular "beat" in the summer, and in the winter seeks refuge in the jails and almshouses; selecting with instinctive shrewdness those that are most comfortable and cleanly. His vagabond life is anything but the realization of that blissful period "when poverty shall be embraced by riches and bring forth love."

At one of our almshouses (Frederick county) upwards of eight thousand of these vagrants were fed and lodged between the 1st of October, 1876, and the 1st of March, 1877. With this multitude of able-bodied men, fed in idleness at public or private expense, very naturally criminal offenses increase and the table of arrests will show a most alarming growth of crime.

Pauperism, when it thus attacks a community, is a disease. It spreads rapidly and eats away all the habits of self-support and true manhood. The ventures and chances of begging soon become a kind of pleasure and excitement, and the vagrant spends, seeking for assistance, the time and ability which would give him an ample livelihood.

I entirely concur with the views expressed by my colleague, Prof. E. Lloyd Howard, on this subject, in the "First Biennial

Report of the State Board of Health." Dr. Howard says: "The only method of meeting this evil lies in the speedy establishment of the House of Correction, and its being under competent and efficient management." He regards the inauguration of this institution as "the most important measure relative to the idle and vicious classes that has occupied the attention of the Legislature for many years." This institution, now in progress of construction, when completed, will doubtless do much to secure the safety of society through the reformation of the criminal. Here the vagabond, the delinquent, the petty thief, and the chronic drunkard, (that mischievous criminal of whom the State takes too little care,) would find a chance to start fair once more in the weighted race of life.

MARYLAND STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Lith by A Hoen & Co Baltimore

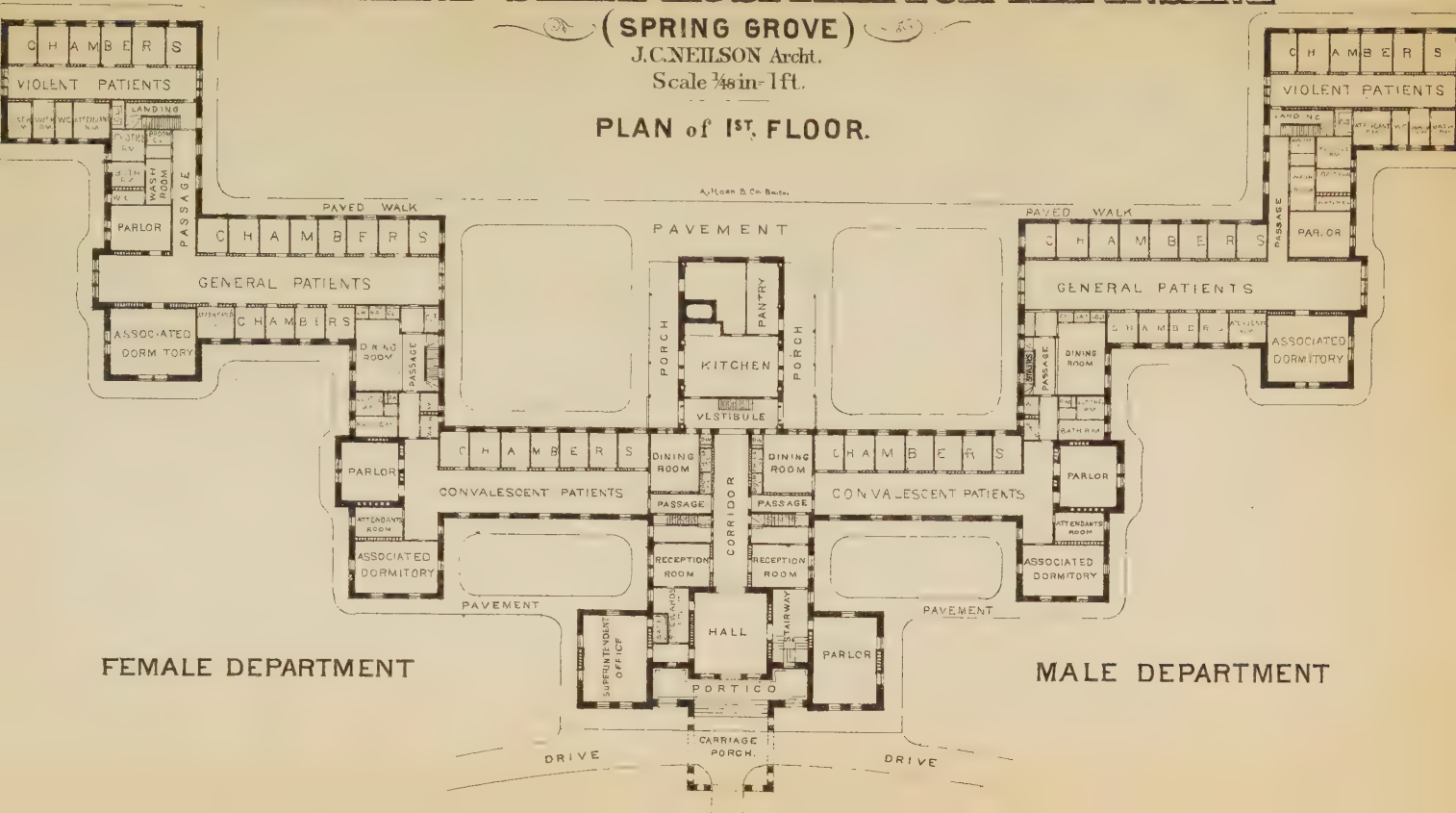
MARYLAND STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

(SPRING GROVE)

J.C.NEILSON Archt.

Scale ⅛ in-1 ft.

PLAN of 1ST. FLOOR.



CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

THE MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

At Spring Grove, near Catonsville, Md.

Nothing can exceed the beauty and magnificence of the scenery from this hospital. The spectator who stands upon the facade may enjoy a prospect which is rarely to be met with, whilst he is fanned by the pure, gentle breeze of the Chesapeake, and the sweet warblings of the feathered tribes greet his ear in mingled melody. Beneath him is a rich and fertile valley, dotted with handsome villas, and beyond this, upon the bosom of the bay, vessels of every description, bearing the ensigns of all nations, are seen gliding calmly along, while in the far distance a varied and most imposing prospect of high lands covered with forest trees is distinctly visible.

The approach to the hospital is over a beautiful rustic bridge, by a well-shaded and gravelled road, which also affords a pleasant promenade for patients. The curtilage is extensive and the grounds immediately surrounding the building are laid out in grass plots, variegated with native and exotic plants, and at all times adorned with flowers running their course through the seasons.

The general appearance and arrangement of this vast establishment may be better understood from the accompanying plate and diagram, than from any description that can be furnished. The structure is of Maryland granite, three stories high, and consists of a centre building 90 feet front, with two wings extending back 240 feet each, in echelon, so as not to present one solid building, uniform in all its parts, but an apparent collection of houses, united together, yet diversified in appearance and varied in character, admitting of a thorough classification of the patients. One of the wings is appropriated to the

use of the men and contains spacious halls, sitting rooms, parlors, dining-rooms, single bed-rooms, associated dormitories, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c., &c. The other wing, of the same extent and similar construction, is for the female patients. In the centre building is contained the superintendent's office, the clerk's office, the apothecary's office, the general parlor, the officers' dining-room and chambers, the library, the billiard-room, the chapel, and an amusement-room complete in all its arrangements, where weekly dances, concerts and theatrical performances are held for the amusement and enjoyment of the patients. The culinary arrangements are in the rear of the centre building, and embrace all the modern improved appliances for cooking by steam, &c. The laundry, which is operated by steam, and the heating apparatus, are in a separate building located at some distance from the main building. The second and third floors, which in the wings are duplicates of the first floor, are reached by iron stairways that combine neatness, durability and safety from fire. Throughout the building there are water-plugs and hose-pipes, so arranged that each floor can be flooded in a few moments in the event of fire. Attached to each wing are two large airing courts, where the patients can exercise without the possibility of escape; there are also bowling-alleys, swings, gymnastic arrangements, &c.

This hospital is intended to accommodate three hundred patients, and as it is already nearly full to the extent of its capacity, and there are still upwards of five hundred indigent insane languishing in the various almshouses of the State, additional accommodations are required commensurate with the magnitude of the wants to be provided for, planned and arranged in accordance with modern views upon the management of the insane. It is important in the treatment of the insane, to group them into families graded by their mental condition, and for this purpose, it will soon become necessary for the State to erect other buildings in connection with this institution.

HISTORY OF THE MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This institution was founded in the year 1798, by the State of Maryland granting the sum of $8,000 for the purpose of erecting a General Hospital. The Mayor and City Council assumed the trusteeship of the charity, and, together with several benevolent citizens, donated $18,000 to assist in the erection of the buildings. The corporation of Baltimore granted a lease of the property in 1808, to Drs. Smith and Mackenzie, who undertook to enlarge the building to meet the demands of the increasing population. These gentlemen induced the Legislature of 1811 to grant the sum of $18,000 for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the hospital, which was done, and the hospital received a large number of the wounded from the battle of North Point, in 1814.

In 1816 an additional appropriation of $30,000, with the privilege of raising by lottery $20,000 more, was granted. These gentlemen realized from this scheme $60,000, which they contributed to the building of the hospital, making the cost of the hospital, up to this period, $154,000. About this time 40 lunatics, and 150 patients suffering with general diseases were accommodated.

In 1828 the State of Maryland asserted its claim to the hospital, and it was duly turned over to the control of the State by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. The Legislature then vested the control of the hospital in a corporation styled "The President and Visitors of the Maryland Hospital," whose powers, however, were suspended until the expiration of the lease of Dr. John S. Mackenzie, the sole survivor of the lessees. The lease expired in 1834, when the management was assumed by the President and Visitors incorporated. The medical duties were performed by the voluntary attendance of Drs. Steuart, Cohen, Fisher, Mackenzie, Fonerdon and Sexton. Dr. Stokes was appointed Resident Physician in 1835, and served one year. Dr. Fisher was then elected to fill the vacancy and served ten

years. From 1834 to 1840 the number of lunatic patients had increased beyond the capacity of the accommodations. Accordingly the Legislature granted the sum of $30,000 for the purpose of extension. It was at the same time provided by the Act of the Legislature, that the hospital should be devoted exclusively to the treatment of lunatics. The entire cost of the hospital, up to this time, was $184,000. In 1846 Dr. Fonerdon was appointed Resident Physician, after the resignation of Dr. Fisher. Dr. Fonerdon served twenty-three years. Dr. Wm. Fred'k Steuart was appointed Resident Physician in 1868—Dr. Fonerdon acting as Medical Superintendent. In 1847 a house was built for the Medical Superintendent at a cost of $10,000; also, a lot of three acres of land adjoining the hospital, was purchased at $6,000, making the total cost, up to date of 1847, $200,000.

In 1852 an Act was passed by the General Assembly authorizing the appointment of a Commission to select a site to build a new hospital. The following gentlemen were selected: Dr. R. S. Steuart, Benj. C. Howard, Richard Potts, Washington Duvall and Dr. C. Humphreys.

The Commission selected the site known as "Spring Grove," near Catonsville, which they purchased for the sum of $14,000; of this sum, $12,340 were contributed by citizens of Baltimore, and in 1852 the Legislature appropriated $10,000 to complete the purchase money and begin the building. The Legislature of 1856 appropriated $15,000 to continue the building. In 1858 another appropriation of $25,000 was granted, in 1859 still another of $25,000, and in 1860 another of $100,000. Dr. Humphreys having resigned, J. S. Berry was appointed by Governor Hicks to supply his place in the Commission.

The Commissioners proceeded with the work, and at the beginning of the year 1861, had nearly completed the north wing; the centre building was also raised to the second floor, and the foundation of the south wing laid. The war of the States having been inaugurated, the progress of the building was arrested. In 1862 a new Commission was appointed by the Legislature, consisting of Messrs. J. S. Berry, Alexander Randall, Dr. John Whitridge, J. Reese and A. G. Waters. These gentlemen decided not to proceed with the building, as material and labor was very high. They, therefore, covered in all the exposed parts of the

work, and employed watchmen to protect the premises, for which purpose a fifth appropriation of $10,000 was made. The construction of the building was thus delayed until 1864, when the Legislature made another appropriation of $175,000 to complete the building. By an Act of the General Assembly, approved March 7th, 1868, Ch. 117, the Commissioners who had been removed by the Act of 1862, Ch. 234, approved March 10, were reinstated, and on the 22nd of April, 1868, they reorganized with Dr. R. S. Steuart as President, under the title of "President and Board of Visitors of the Maryland Hospital."

In 1870 the President and Visitors were authorized to sell the old hospital property on Broadway and appropriate the proceeds to continue the building in course of construction at Spring Grove. The old hospital property was purchased by the late Johns Hopkins, for the sum of $133,318.67.

The Commissioners expended all the money in hand, and anticipating further appropriations from the Legislature, proceeded with the work, and so far completed the building that the patients were transferred from the old hospital to Spring Grove in October, 1872. The debt incurred was $330,000, which the Legislature of 1872 provided for by appropriation. This sum, however, was found to be insufficient, and in 1874 the President and Board of Visitors petitioned the Legislature for an additional appropriation of $53,153.08, to cover an existing deficiency to that amount. The patience of the Legislature being at last exhausted, the prayer was not granted, and the President and Visitors, in order to carry on the operations of the hospital, mortgaged the property to the extent of $150,000.

The Legislature of 1876 passed an Act (Chapt. 351) authorizing the Governor to appoint a new Board of Managers, and appropriated the sum of $135,000 to relieve the existing mortgage; and a further sum of $15,000 annually for two years, for the maintainance of the hospital. The Act further provides. (Section 9.) that "The Board of Managers shall provide accommodations for at least two hundred and fifty pauper lunatics of the State, who may be sent to said hospital for curative treatment, which number shall be, from time to time, apportioned by them among the several counties and city of Baltimore, according to their respective population, as ascertained by the last preceding census."

SECTION XI.—"The Judges of the Circuit Court of the several counties, and the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, in accordance with the provisions of the Code, are hereby authorized to send, from time to time, to the said hospital, pauper lunatics of this State, to the number to which the respective counties and city of Baltimore shall respectively be entitled under the Ninth Section, aforegoing."

The new Board of Managers, consisting of C. W. Chancellor, M. D., President, Thos. R. Brown, M. D., Secretary, Ex-Gov. A. W. Bradford, Hon. Barnes Compton, Hon. Henry D. Farnandis, John W. McCoy, Esq., Francis White, Esq., James McSherry, Esq., and L. W. Gunther, Esq., organized and assumed control of the institution on the 7th day of July, 1876. Immediately after organizing the Board elected Dr. J. S. Conrad Medical Superintendent, and Dr. R. G. B. Broome Assistant Physician.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

By the exercise of a judicious economy in the general management of the institution, and aided by their accomplished Superintendent, the Board have been able to reduce the expenses of the institution nearly forty per cent. The number of patients has more than doubled, and the records of the institution show a gratifying exhibit in the percentage of cured and the decreased percentage of death, as compared with previous years.

Out-door employments, cheerful society, the occasional presence of friends—and even visitors—healthy recreations and amusements, the enjoyment of music and the dance, the care of a garden or the cultivation of flowers, have united in improving the health and happiness of the inmates. The female inmates are mostly employed in needle-work, or such other household avocations as are the most agreeable to them. The amount of needle-work done has fully supplied all the needs of the institution in this particular, and keeping the patients thus employed has been found to create a quiet in the halls, as well as add greatly to their contentment and happiness.

Every effort to beautify the halls and the rooms of the patients by adorning them with flowers, birds, &c., is put in practice, and it is to be regretted that the means of the institution do not

admit of a more liberal distribution of paintings, chromos or engravings upon its walls. There is a good library connected with the hospital.

Whilst the Board have exercised a judicious economy in the general management of the institution, they have placed no restrictions upon an abundant supply of wholesome and nutricious food for the inmates; and the *cuisine* of the establishment has been pronounced to be "equal to that of a first-class hotel." Indeed, the general appearance of the patients, the striking improvement which takes place in many of them in a month or two after admission, and the almost entire absence of sickness, may be looked upon as so many indications that the diet and regimen furnished are conducive to the general health and comfort of the patients. By the same means, it is hoped, that they may be guarded from many forms of illness, arising from the lowered condition of the circulation and other functions which seem to belong to every variety of insanity.

Whenever restraints may become necessary, the most simple means are selected. Undivided personal attention has been attended with the happiest consequences; but in so large an asylum, with many indigent insane, the means of mental control must always be limited, and instances of frantic behavior and ferocity are becoming far less frequent. The paroxysms of mania to which many of the patients are subject, are passed over with less outrage and difficulty, and if cases are yet seen which appear for a length of time to baffle all tranquilizing treatment, they chiefly, if not exclusively, occur in acute mania, the symptoms of which would be exasperated by severe coercion, or among those who, having been insane many years, have already been subjected to violent restraint.

The average number of patients under restraint during the past year was but two per cent., which is a very gratifying exhibit. There can be no doubt of the fact, that with the insane as with the sane the more confidence bestowed the better.

The patients in this hospital exhibit a degree of contentment and happiness seldom met with in similar institutions. The grouping together in families, graded by the mental faculties of a number of patients, cannot be too highly commended. Those who have been removed here from other institutions not possessing the requisite advantages for their treatment, are loud in ex-

pressing their gratitude at the change in their physical condition, and some give evidences of a marked mental improvement. Whenever the mind of a patient admits of an advance to a "family" of a higher mental grade, the promotion is made, and is looked forward to and appreciated by the patient to an extent hardly credible. Few instances occur where it is necessary to return a patient to a lower grade; but on the contrary, the confidence shown by the promotion stimulates the patient to careful behavior, and is frequently followed by further advances, which gradually lead to and result in a perfect cure.

It requires much experience to qualify the best mind for the duties of supervising an asylum for the insane. The Board of Managers of this hospital have been peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of officers not only experienced in their several duties, but distinguished for their intelligence, exemplary characters and their devotion to the important trusts confided to them.

Table showing Whole Number of Patients.

Pay Patients	52
City "	89
County "	90
Total	231

Table showing Whole Number of Inmates by Sexes.

White Males	118
" Females	102
Colored Males	6
" Females	5
Total	231

Table showing the Number from Maryland.

White Males	116
" Females	101
Colored Males	6
" Females	5
Total	228

Table showing Number of Indigent Insane.

White Males	91
" Females	77
Colored Males	6
" Females	5
Total	179

Table showing Duration of Insanity.

Under 3 months	46
From 3 Months to 6 Months	35
" 1 Year to 2 Years	54
" 2 Years to 3 "	22
" 3 " " 4 "	17
" 4 " " 5 "	6
" 5 " " 6 "	9
" 6 " " 7 "	9
" 7 " " 8 "	3
" 8 " " 9 "	4
" 9 " "10 "	10
" 10 " "11 "	3
" 11 " "12 "	1
" 12 " "13 "	3
" 13 " "14 "	3
" 15 " "16 "	3
" 16 " "17 "	4
" 17 " "18 "	1
" 18 " "20 "	2
" 20 " "25 "	3
" 30 " "36 "	3
Total	231

Table showing Form of Insanity.

Acute Mania	17
Chronic Mania	109
Melancholia	35
Imbecility	6
Epileptic Mania	18
General Paresis	6
Dementio	39
Idiocy	1
Total	231

Table showing Ages of the Insane.

Under 20 Years	3
From 20 to 25 Years	15
" 25 " 30 "	34
" 30 " 35 "	38
" 35 " 40 "	24
" 40 " 45 "	24
" 45 " 50 "	31
" 50 " 55 "	21
" 55 " 60 "	16
" 60 " 65 "	9
" 65 " 70 "	6
" 70 " 80 "	6
" 80 " 85 "	4
Total	231

MOUNT HOPE RETREAT

For the Insane.

This is a private institution, and under the instructions from Your Excellency I was not called upon to visit it, but through the courtesy of Dr. Stokes, the accomplished Medical Superintendent, I have been permitted to do so, and I now take great pleasure in giving a detailed account of the place. It is unquestionably one of the best managed establishments of the kind in this country; order, system, tidiness and positive kindness are its prevailing characteristics, and no one can visit the place without being impressed by this fact.

The institution was incorporated by the State of Maryland in the name and title of "The Sisters of Charity of Mount Hope Retreat," March 2d, 1870, and is owned and conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's. It originated in October, 1840, and was started by the Sisters of Charity, who had for several years been charged with the care of the insane patients at the Maryland Hospital in this city, where they were eminently successful, but from which they withdrew in consequence of some disaffection on the part of the Board of Directors; at the solicitation of some of the friends of the patients, eight females and one male accompanied the Sisters and continued under their guardianship and care; they at first occupied a small two-story brick house on Front street, adjoining St. Vincent's Church. Dr. Duker was the first medical attendant. In a few months the Sisters purchased a lot, with a frame building, a short distance out on the Harford Road, to which they removed, and named it Mount St. Vincent. In September, 1842, Dr. Stokes was invited to assume the medical charge of the institution.

The building was not very well adapted to the purpose of a hospital for the insane, still it became very popular and was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Sisters; it was soon overcrowded, and they at once saw the necessity of

THE RETREAT

securing a more appropriate situation, with better accommodations for the patients, and Mount Hope College was purchased in April, 1844, from Mr. Treadwell, for $13,000. The name was now changed to "Mount Hope Institution;" and the patients were removed from Mount St. Vincent in May following. The building and dormitories were well adapted to the purpose to which it was now devoted. There were several fine springs on the land, from which, by means of a water ram, the building was well supplied with water.

Immediately on effecting this purchase, much expense was incurred in thoroughly repairing the buildings and in making such alterations as were required, in order to adapt it more fully to the special purpose of a hospital for the insane.

The number of patients increased rapidly, and in a few months the house became so crowded as to make it necessary to reject applications for admittance.

This unexpected influx of patients, whilst it afforded evidence of a degree of public confidence most gratifying and encouraging to the Sisters, pointed also to the necessity of providing more extensive accommodations by the erection of additional buildings.

A new wing was erected connecting with the west side of the centre and corresponding with the east wing; the centre building was materially altered and enlarged, the front carried forward twenty-five feet and raised two stories, surmounted by a cupola; the whole interior was entirely remodelled, its capacity greatly increased, and all the arrangements and appliances introduced which the enlightened and humane spirit of the age deemed essential for the successful treatment of mental diseases. The institution was now furnished and fitted up in a style of elegance and comfort unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the country, and the surrounding grounds were laid out and arranged in a most tasteful and attractive manner.

In about ten years the crowded condition of the institution, and the increasing evidences of the rapid encroachment of the city on the privacy of the patients, enforced the necessity of another removal. After careful consideration of the subject, and the examination of numerous different sites, it was decided

to purchase the property between the Liberty Road and the Reisterstown Turnpike, known as the "Merideth Tract."

This location, six miles from the city, possesses many advantages. It is far removed from the noise and excitement of the city; it is surrounded by fields and forest, and the whole aspect is calculated to promote tranquility of mind and to conduce to a calm and easy state of the feelings. The plan adopted for the new hospital was designed by the architects, Messrs. Long & Powell, under suggestions and instructions by the late Father Superior of the Sisters of Charity, the Rev. Burlando, and the foundation-stone in the new building was laid by him July 2nd, 1859. The site selected is upon a knoll or hill about 40 feet above the main road and about 550 feet above tide; the hill on the south side slopes down to a small stream and terminates in a broad meadow beyond; on the north is a heavy woodland; the front faces the southeast, and the main entrance is approached by a wide avenue passing in front of the east wing. The new hospital consists of a main building five stories in height, with an attic surmounted with a dome, which when complete will have an elevation of one hundred and sixty feet from the ground, affording a magnificent view of the bay, the city, and surrounding country. The main entrance is reached by a flight of granite steps, which are surmounted by a heavy and imposing balcony, with massive trusses and rails; beyond the door is a vestibule which leads to a hall eighteen feet square, paved with black and white marble tiles, and passing thence to the main stairway, which is the grand feature of the building. The stair hall is 33½ by 27½ feet, paved like the entrance hall, with marble tiles.

The landings on each story are supported by four handsome fluted Corinthian columns, crowned with rich stucco cornices, and the whole well lighted from a skylight through the dome.

The centre building is 77 feet front by 84 feet deep, with a back building four stories high, 55 feet 8 inches by 76 feet 8 inches; in the first or basement story, to the right and left of the entrance, are two reception rooms 26 by 26 feet, and immediately adjoining each is a private apartment 18 by 27½ feet.

Back of this suite of rooms and the stairway, and running across the building, is the main corridor of communication with the wings, 14 feet wide, and beyond this, in the back building,

are the departments of the Sisters who have the management of the house.

The kitchen, 22 by 52 feet, extends across the end of the building, and is furnished with improved arrangements for cooking the food which is here prepared for the whole house. Large dumb waiters lead from the scullery to the upper stories.

On the second or principal floor is the drawing-room, 26 by 72 feet, which is divided into three rooms by folding doors, in which the patients meet of evenings to enjoy themselves by dancing or other amusements; adjoining is the billiard-room, and on the opposite side of the hall are private apartments each 18 by 27½ feet.

In the third story front are five large, handsome rooms of corresponding size to the rooms below, and the same arrangement is carried out in the fourth and fifth stories, with the exception that in the fifth the corridors, which in the other stories communicates with the wings, is here occupied as rooms, each 14 by 30 feet, and a stairs to the attic story.

Beyond the corridors in the third story is the Chapel, which is octagonal in plan, 45 feet wide; and two stories in height. It is lighted by three arch-headed windows on each side, filled with enamelled glass, and a handsome stained glass skylight of elaborate design and in bright colors, throws a flood of light from the centre of the domed ceiling.

The walls and ceiling are frescoed in a handsome and appropriate style; over the entrance is a small gallery for the organ and choir, immediately opposite the sanctuary.

There is a lofty and well-lighted attic over the whole of the front building, which is used for lodging or store-rooms as required.

The water for the use of the building is pumped up from the engine-house to two large iron reservoirs in the attic of the main building; in each of the wings, the pipes are so arranged that if any repairs are required to one of the reservoirs, the supply will be continued from the other to that part of the house; connections further are made in each story and in different parts of the house, to provide against accidents from fire.

Each wing consists of two sections; these sections have been constructed at different periods; the last addition was commenced in October, 1869, and completed in September, 1871. They

have all been constructed of the very best materials—the walls of Baltimore brick with granite sills, and the interior of well-seasoned timber—the floor of the patients' room and of the corridors are of pine, and counter-sealed to prevent the transmission of sound; the corridors on the different floors of the first section communicate in a direct line with the corridors of the centre. At the extreme end of the first section of each wing, there is a transverse building, extending back 48 by 32 feet, and five stories high; from this runs the second section 80 by 36 feet. four stories high; this is terminated by another transverse building 68 by 32 feet, five stories high, and there is added to this a large oriel or bay window 30 x 20 feet, four stories high, and pierced by ten windows on each story. Thus each wing presents a front of 132 feet; these sections contain each the usual arrangement of corridors, sleeping apartments on each side, parlor and dining-room for patients on each floor, besides twelve single lodging rooms opening on each corridor; there are also four large associated dormitories, a room for an attendant, a closet for patients' clothes, a bath-room and water-closet, a scullery, an elevator, and a speaking-tube leading to the kitchen.

The patients' private sleeping apartments on each floor are twelve in number, and are 9 by 12½ feet; the dimensions of two of the associated dormitories are 18 by 12 feet, and of the other two 17 by 12 feet, 4 inches; the oriel or bay window is designed for the day or sitting-room of the patients; the windows resemble in appearance those in our first-class buildings or dwellings. and are placed low enough to make it pleasant to a person sitting in the room to see without; the upper sash is of cast iron and is securely fastened into the frame; the lower sash, of precisely the same size and pattern as the former, is of wood, and is heavy, so as to rise and fall throughout its whole extent; the space opposite the lower sash is protected by a wrought-iron window-guard, of a pattern quite as ornamental and attractive as those seen in front of our finest dwellings; the guard is so securely and firmly fastened to the window frame as to baffle the efforts of the most ingenious patients to remove or dislodge it.

The Sisters attend upon the patients, and on the male side there is also always present a male attendant. At the table special pains are taken to make even the most demented observe the rules and proprieties of good breeding, whilst at the same

time the strictest discipline is maintained, and anything like insubordination or excitement is instantly suppressed.

In addition to the numerous convenient arrangements already described, there exists at the extremity of the wings a series of rooms for the more noisy and excited class of patients; these rooms are as completely isolated as if in a detached building, and are so situated as to admit of a prompt removal and a separation of the dangerous and turbulent cases from the more tranquil and quiet. The windows in some of these apartments are at a considerable height above the floor.

All these arrangements, it will be perceived, are calculated to conduce greatly to the comfort and safety of patients, as well as the successful management of their disease. An important feature of the establishment is the facility of classifying patients. Classification should grow out of a careful study of each individual case; society of some kind will benefit one, temporary seclusion another;—if association is best, then the kind of social influence must be carefully considered. In order to be able to carry these views into practice, a choice of apartments is necessary, and especially of rooms so completely isolated and yet so easy of access as to afford an easy separation of the noisy, violent and demonstrative cases from those more quiet and tranquil; the advantage of this arrangement will be appreciated by every one familiar with the insane and with institutions devoted to their treatment.

The hospital buildings are heated by eight furnaces located in the basement, which consume about 450 tons of coal in the season; the present system has operated very satisfactory through several winters, maintaining a comfortable, healthful and agreeable degree of heat in the coldest weather.

The system of heating is low steam, with Woods' improvements of Gold's Patent; ample currents of pure air passing over Gold's patent cast-iron radiators are delivered through large flues into the halls and bed-rooms; the ventilation, which is so satisfactory, is operated by supplying a continuous flow of pure air from without into the building, and, by a peculiar construction of discharge pipes, removing it as rapidly as it becomes impure.

The new laundry is a brick building with granite trimming, and is 100 by 50 feet, two stories of fifteen feet each, with a tower 15 by 15 feet and 80 feet high. It has a cellar ten feet

high under the entire building for fuel and other purposes. Above is an attic story, where immense tanks are placed to supply the laundry with water, and with arrangements for deluging the building in case of fire.

From the description here given of the buildings, &c., connected with Mount Hope Retreat, no one will fail to perceive that the work in all its departments has been faithfully and well done. Whatever will confer the greatest amount of good on the patients, and best promote their happiness and restoration, has evidently been the ruling motive and governing principle of its projectors. In the construction of the different buildings it is evident that no expense has been spared to bring the asylum up to the requirements of the age and to introduce all modern improvements; all attempts at imposing display have been sacrificed for real usefulness, and for solid, substantial and enduring comfort and convenience. The care and happiness of the patients have been the ruling and guiding idea.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	133
" Females	165
Colored Males	1
" Females	3
Total	302

Table showing the Number from Maryland.

White Males	111
" Females	103
Colored Males	1
" Females	3
Total	218

Table showing the Number of Indigent Insane.

White Males	24
" Females	26
Colored Males	1
" Females	2
Total	53

Table showing Form of Insanity of the Indigent Insane.

Melancholia	27
Homicidal Mania	2
Chronic "	9
Epileptic "	1
Acute "	7
Puerperal "	1
Dementia	6
Total	53

Table showing Ages of the Insane.

From 20 to 25 years	8
" 25 " 30 "	9
" 30 " 35 "	5
" 35 " 40 "	8
" 40 " 45 "	8
" 45 " 50 "	5
" 50 " 55 "	4
" 55 " 60 "	2
" 60 " 65 "	2
" 65 " 70 "	1
" 70 " 80 "	1
Total	53

The Length of Time they have been Inmates.

Under 3 Months	4
From 3 Months to 6 Months	4
" 6 " " 1 Year	11
" 1 Year to 2 Years	12
" 2 Years to 3 Years	1
" 3 " " 4 "	2
" 5 " " 6 "	3
" 6 " " 7 "	1
" 7 " " 8 "	5
" 8 " " 9 "	1
" 9 " " 10 "	4
" 10 " " 11 "	1
15 Years	1
18 "	2
27 "	1
Total	53

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM,

Frederick, Maryland.

The Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, of which the foregoing plate is a correct view, is essentially a State Institution, and is indeed a monument of public beneficence. It stands upon a beautiful and healthy eminence to the southwest of Frederick city, far enough from other buildings to escape noxious odors, and is open on every side to the sunlight and mountain air.

The objects of this institution are benevolent in a high degree. Its aim is to raise the intellect from darkness to light, to diffuse happiness among hearts locked up indeed, but capable of enjoying it; to elicit and cherish the spark of genius; to relieve society of a burden, and to form useful members of it. The hand of benevolence could not be extended to more worthy objects, while the eloquence of mute gratitude will be an enduring reward.

The affairs of the institution are managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Governor of the State. The department of education is conducted by the Principal, Charles W. Ely, M. A., assisted by eight instructors. The domestic concerns are under the direction of a matron and a housekeeper; and the duties of a steward also engage the attentions of one person.

All the pupils are under constant supervision; and their education, physical, intellectual and moral, is continually advancing. The boys generally are exercised daily in some mechanical art under competent masters; and the girls are employed in work appropriate to their sex.

The building is one of the finest public edifices in the State, and is unsurpassed in its appointments by any similar institution in this country. It has been occupied four years and is in most excellent condition. Every room, passage-way and closet in the house was found as clean, as light, as well ventilated, and

as comfortable, in every respect, as could be desired. When I arrived at the institution it was the hour allotted to recreation, and the pupils were joyously sporting in the corridors and play-rooms. All seemed quite delighted and greeted their principal, Mr. Ely, with bright faces and sparkling eyes; indeed he appeared like a father among them, and an affectionate one, too, patting them on the head and addressing them in their own mute language.

The sanitary arrangements, under the efficient direction of Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell, are admirable throughout, and the tenderest consideration is vouchsafed to the pupils when sick, though cases of sickness are very rare. But few serious cases have occurred in eighteen months, and very few during the whole period of the occupancy of the new building.

From a paper published by the principal in *The American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*, I have extracted the following brief description of the house:

The structure consists of three separate buildings connected by simple corridors at the front and rear. The buildings face the west and are separated from the street by a lawn two hundred and fifty feet deep by six hundred and thirty in width. In the rear is a broad play-ground. On the north side stands the old barrack now used for shop purposes. The whole enclosure contains about twelve acres. The centre or main building has a front of one hundred and fourteen feet and a depth of one hundred and thirty-two feet. The rear portion, which contains the dining-room, is forty-eight feet wide. The wings have each a front of fifty feet and a depth of one hundred and twenty-four feet. The height above the basement is three stories, surmounted by three towers, one rising from the centre and one from each front corner. The basement course is built of brown stone and the superstructure of brick. The balconies and window-caps are iron, and the window-sills granite. The main building is chiefly for general purposes; the north wing is occupied by the boys and the south wing by the girls. The plan of the main floor, which accompanies the engraving, will serve in explaining the other floors. The basement story is thirteen feet in height, the first story sixteen, the second fifteen and the third fourteen. In the roofs of the wings there are as many rooms as on the

floor below, all finished, fifteen feet high in the centre, and lighted by dormer windows. The main hall, which extends across the entire front, is ten feet wide and two hundred and sixty-eight feet in length. The central tower, which has an inside diameter of twenty-five and a-half feet, contains the principal stairway having a width of six and a-half feet. There are also stairways at the front and rear of each wing and at the rear of the main building, all reaching from the highest to the lowest floor.

As the wings are substantially alike, it will be sufficient to describe one—the north or boys' wing. In the rear of this wing, in a projection built for this purpose, are water-closets on the basement, first and second floors.

In the basement, the middle front room is used for heating purposes; the others, one for coal and one for storage. On the other side of the hall is a servant's room, and one for the blacking of shoes. The large room below the boys' study is divided lengthwise into two—a wash-room and a play-room. The former, which is nineteen feet by sixty, contains six bath-tubs, separated and enclosed. Along one side of the room is a wooden trough, furnished with hand-basins, and supplied with water from the hydrant. The play-room is twenty-nine feet by sixty.

On the second floor, above the housekeeper's room, is a teacher's room. The next two are the private rooms of the steward. Opposite the teacher's room is a bath-room. The room adjoining the dormitory and opening into it is used for assorting clothing. The dormitory is in all respects like the room below.

On the third floor is a teacher's room, located as on the second floor. The next two are hospital rooms, and taken from the hall, as in the other wing, is a bath-room for hospital use. The room adjoining the dormitory, and opening into it, is occupied by the assistant steward or supervisor. The smallest boys sleep in this dormitory.

The rooms upon the fourth floor are all finished, but assigned to no special use.

The corridors which connect the wings with the main building on the front terminate with the second story. There is no connection on the third floor. The corridors which connect the building at the rear are only one story in height. They are

built of wood, are supported upon pillars, and connect the first floor. This allows plenty of sunlight and air in the courts.

The house is abundantly lighted, and well ventilated. These features are especially worthy of notice. Nearly all the rooms have windows upon two sides, opposite or adjacent.

The long main hall is well lighted from the windows of the corridors on both sides of the main building, as well as from the windows at the ends.

Rooms upon the front of the building are ventilated by means of the chimney flues; the others partly by chimney flues and partly by ventilating stacks, which are placed at the side of the wings, midway on the court side. There is one similarly situated on the south side of the main building, with which the kitchen range connects. The ventilating tubes or ducts connect with the shafts upon the fourth floor.

The building is lighted by gas from the city gas-works.

The institution is supplied with the purest water from the city reservoir. In the attic of the main building is a large iron tank, which is filled by a steam-pump in the basement. In the rear of each wing there is a tank on the third floor, filled from the central one. The aggregate capacity is about three thousand gallons. From each tank descends a large iron pipe, and on each floor there is a fire-plug, and a good supply of hose always in readiness.

The building is heated by steam from four upright cast-iron boilers, with independent connections. Two are placed in the main building and one in each wing. There is a fifth boiler in the main building to be used in emergencies. Direct radiators are placed in all the halls. The rooms receive heat from registers in the wall, the supply coming from benches of radiators in the basement, which are closely boxed and supplied with cold air directly from the outside through openings in the basement walls.

The laundry is too small by half, and if the kitchen could be on the same floor with the dining-room, it would economize labor and make supervision easier, besides keeping the house more free from kitchen odors.

The same text-books are used here as in ordinary schools, the primary object being to teach the English language; the pupils become good scholars in geography, history, arithmetic, gram-

mar, &c. In conversation and in the class-room the sign language is generally employed, but special instruction is given, with wonderful success, to about one-third of the pupils in the articulation of words and in lip reading. Many become proficient and are able to carry on a conversation in the ordinary way, speaking *viva-voce*, and readily understanding by the motion of the lips what is said to them.

The possibility of conveying instruction to the minds of the deaf and dumb began to be distinctly asserted in the 16th century. Rudolphus Agricola, of Groningen, mentioned that he had himself witnessed a person deaf from infancy and consequently dumb, who had learned to understand writing, and, as if possessed of speech, was able to note down his thoughts. This statement was called in question; but the theoretical principles on which the art rests were discovered and promulgated by the learned Jerome Cardan, of the University of Pavia, who died in 1576. Cardan thus expressed himself: "Writing is associated with speech, and speech with thought, but written characters and ideas may be connected together without the intervention of sounds, as in hieroglyphic characters."

Pedro de Ponce, a monk of the Order of St. Benedict, in Spain, who died in 1584, is stated to have been the first, or at least the most noted among the early practical instructors of the deaf and dumb. About forty years after the death of Ponce. John Paul Bonet, another Spaniard, to whom is attributed the merit of being the inventor of the one-handed alphabet, published a book on the subject. During the time of Bonet, the art was also making some progress in Italy. In England, John Bulwer's name must stand prior to that of any other individual as an author on the subject, and his views, as given in "Philocophus," are sound and practical.

The Abbe de l' Epee, who was born at Versailles in 1712, holds a high rank among the friends and instructors of the deaf and dumb. Previous to his time, and during it, the art of teaching those laboring under this calamity was pursued more as a cunning craft for the benefit of a few individuals, who carefully concealed their mode of operations, than as a means of enabling men to alleviate one of the many natural evils to which our race is liable. The Abbe de l' Epee brought to the work a disinterested benevolence, an ingenious frankness, and a patient per-

severance, which elevated the art into a profession honorable in itself, calculated to enlist men's sympathies and to extend the will and the power of rescuing from mental oblivion those deprived of the usual means of communicating with their fellows.

The Abbe's attention was directed to the education of the deaf and dumb by an incidental circumstance. Business took him one day to a house where he found two young women, who were busily engaged in needle-work. He spoke to them repeatedly but received no answer. The mother arrived and explained to him the cause of their silence, by informing him that they were both deaf and dumb. A kind ecclesiastic named Vanin had tried to educate them by means of pictures, but after his death they were neglected. "Believing," says the Abbe, "that these two children would live and die in ignorance of their religion if I did not attempt some means of instructing them, I was touched with compassion and told the mother that she might send them daily to my house, and that I would do whatever I might find possible for them.

M de l' Epee recollected that when he was about sixteen years of age, his tutor, in a conversation, had proven to him, that there is no more natural connection between ideas and the sounds by which they are expressed to the ear, than between these same ideas and the written characters by which they are expressed to the eye. Thus, take any particular word, say *water* or *fire;*—the American who hears these words spoken, or sees them in writing or in print, immediately associates the words with the things themselves, but to a foreigner ignorant of our language, they convey no meaning whatever. If ideas can be conveyed to the mind independently of sight and of sound, it follows that the blind can be taught to read with their fingers and the deaf and dumb to speak by their hands and to hear with their eyes. On this ground-work, M. de l' Epee commenced and devoted himself to the task of teaching the deaf and dumb. Some people thought him a fool for his pains, and ridiculed his labors, others pitied the infatuation of the good-natured enthusiast, vainly, as they imagined, trying to get access to minds shut up in prison. But neither sneers nor pity stopped the labors of the worthy Abbe. At last public opinion began to change, and in his old age, and when the effects of his labors were too conspicuous to be reviled, he received both approba-

tion and flattery. The ambassador of Catharine of Russia offered him rich presents. "My lord," said the Abbe, "I never receive gold; tell Her Majesty, that if my labors have claimed her esteem, all that I ask is that she will send me a deaf and dumb person or a master to be instructed in this art of teaching." When the Emperor Joseph of Austria visited his institution and offered him an Abbey, he said: "I am already old; if Your Majesty wishes well to the deaf and dumb, it is not on my head, already bending to the tomb, that the benefit must fall, it is on the work itself.

M de l' Epee died on the 23d of December, 1789. Various honors were paid to his memory. The King's preacher pronounced his funeral oration; and one of his deaf and dumb pupils wrote a distich to be placed under the bust of his teacher:

> "Il revele a la fois secrets merveilleux
> De parler par les mains, d'entendre par les yeux."

The whole number of pupils admitted since the opening of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Frederick, has been one hundred and seventy-eight, and the number in attendance at this time is one hundred and five, two-thirds being males. The annual *per capita* cost is two hundred and eighty-five dollars. The indigent are received, maintained and educated free of cost; but those who are pecuniarily able to pay are charged one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, which covers all expenses except clothing.

TABLE A.

Showing the Causes of Deafness, as Reported by Parents and Guardians.

CAUSE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Accident	2	1	3
Cholera Infantum	1	.....	1
Cold	.....	2	2
Congenital	32	20	52
Croup	1	1	2
Diphtheria	.....	1	1
Fall	5	3	8
Fever	2	2	4
" Catarrhal	1	2	3
" Brain	7	2	9
" Scarlet	24	10	34
" Typhoid	6	1	7
Gathering in Head	2	1	3
Inflammation of Ear	1	.....	1
Laudanum in Infancy	.....	1	1
Meningitis—Ordinary	.....	1	1
" Cerebo Spinal	2	.....	2
" Tubercular	.....	1	1
Paralysis	.....	1	1
Rheumatism—Inflammatory	.....	1	1
Sickness	3	2	5
Spasms	3	1	4
Teething	1	.....	1
Vaccination	1	.....	1
Water on Brain	5	.....	5
Whooping Cough	2	1	3
Unknown	4	.....	4
Unreported	14	3	17
Total	119	58	177

TABLE B.

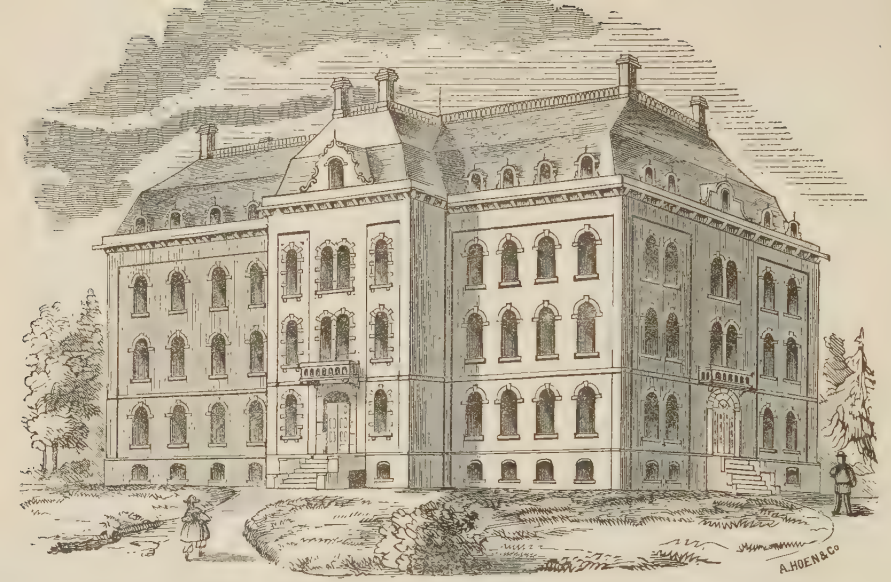
Showing the Age at which Deafness occurred.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital	32	20	52
Under one year of age	13	4	17
Over one and under two years	16	7	23
" two " three "	15	6	21
" three " four "	9	8	17
" four " five "	3	4	9
" five " six "	3	1	4
" six " seven "	6	1	7
" seven " eight "	2	.....	2
" eight " nine "	1	1	2
" nine " ten "	1	.....	1
" ten " eleven "	.....	.....	.....
" eleven " twelve "	1	1	2
" twelve " thirteen "	2	.....	2
Unreported	13	5	18
Total	119	58	177

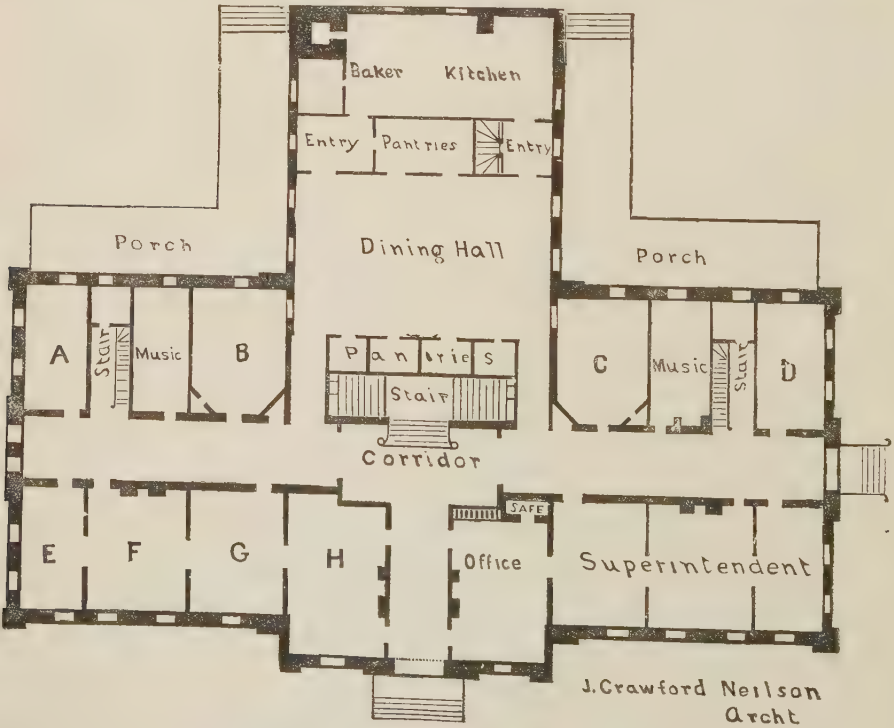
TABLE C.

Showing Number of Pupils Admitted, Discharged and Remaining, up to April 1st, 1877.

When Admitted.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Remaining.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1870	19	6	25	10	1	11	9	5	14
1871	7	5	12	1	2	3	6	3	9
1872	7	7	14	.....	2	2	7	5	12
1873	8	4	12	2	1	3	6	3	9
1874	13	4	17	1	.....	1	12	4	16
1875	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	10	4	14
1876	9	7	16	....	.....	...	9	7	16
									90



MARYLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.



PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR.

A—Girls' Sitting Room. C—Boys' Sitting Room. E—Music Room. G—Matron's Parlor.

MARYLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

The Maryland Institute for the Instruction of the Blind is located on the county side of Boundary avenue, between North and Calvert streets, Baltimore. The site is one of the most desirable and attractive of any around the city. The grounds contain about five acres and are handsomely laid out. The building is 140 feet front by 60 feet deep, with a back building 60 by 40 feet. It has four stories above the basement, including the mansard, and is capable of accommodating one hundred pupils. The building, which was completed in 1868, at a cost of $145,000, is constructed of native marble, and presents a handsome and imposing appearance.

The institution is as its title indicates, purely educational, and embraces three departments of instruction—academic, musical and technical. The academical department includes the studies usually pursued in our public schools. Much importance is attached to music, and the instruction in this branch is very thorough. The technical teaching is confined to trades best adapted to the blind, such as piano forte tuning, mattress, and broom making, chair caning, sewing, knitting and the use of the sewing machine.

There are at present fifty pupils in the institution—twenty-four males and twenty-six females. Of this number forty-one are beneficiaries of the State, who are admitted for a term of from three to eight years, in the discretion of the Governor.

The general hygiene of the institution is good; the building is well warmed and ventilated by a low pressure steam heating apparatus, which is placed in the basement of the main building. The cold air is conducted to the heating surfaces by large wooden boxes, and after passing over the heating surfaces is admitted into the rooms and halls above by means of registers in the walls. With the present number of inmates the dormitories and class-rooms contain about 800 cubic feet to the occupant. The schools are so arranged that the classes are in session fifty

minutes to the hour. The other ten minutes being spent by the pupils in the open air when the weather will permit. The covered porches connected with each floor make this arrangement very effective. The dietary of the institution, while not extravagant, is liberal and the food is well prepared. The blind, and indeed all classes of defectives, require plenty of good, wholesome food.

The water-closets are placed in the north-west and north-east corners of the main building, with the exception of those connected with the infirmaries, which are in the centre of the house; their construction is defective and should be altered. With an average of fifty inmates there have been but four deaths since the occupancy of this building in 1868. Three from natural causes and one from accident. During this period of nine years few cases of sickness have occurred and no epidemic has prevailed. The vital force of the blind has been estimated as being twenty per cent. less than that of persons possessing all their faculties.

The workshops for the male pupils are in the basement of the main building. This arrangement is objectionable and is regarded as temporary. Workshops have been opened at No. 130 North Howard street, where industrious blind mechanics may find employment at fair wages. Many are unable, from want of capital and business tact, to establish a business for themselves, and, by reason of their defective sight, find it almost impossible to obtain employment in shops with workmen who can see; hence the necessity for the workshops on Howard street. A graduate of this institution has never been known to solicit alms on the street.

A suitable building should be erected in connection with the institution for shop purposes. A gymnasium is also much needed for the pupils in inclement weather. These matters have not escaped the notice of those in charge of the institution, but they have lacked the means to carry out their views.

The water and gas used in the institution are supplied by the city water works and the Baltimore Gaslight Company.

The cost of maintainance per capita per annum, is $291.42, which does not include repairs and improvements. There are nine teachers and officers, and nine other employees in the institution, all under the superintendence of Dr. F. D. Morrison.

TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS OF BLINDNESS.

Name of Blindness.	No.	Causes of Blindness.	No.
Amaurosis	9	Brain Fever	6
" with Cataract	3	Consanguineus Marriage	1
*Corneal Opacity	34	†Congenital	12
Defects in Shape and Construction	3	Everted Lid from Scar	1
Gunshot Wounds	3	Granular Lids	3
Near Sighted, extreme	3	Gunshot Wounds	3
		Measles	1
		Neglect	2
		Nerve Inflammation	1
		‡Near Sighted	3
		Ophthalmia, at or after birth	9
		Scarlet Fever	3
		Scrofula	2
		Small Pox	2
		Specific	2
		Sympathetic Inflammation	2
		Typhus Fever	1
		Unknown	1
Total	55	Total	55

The present ages of patients are omitted, as they have no bearing upon disease or causes.

*Corneal Opacity is produced by many different causes.

† The large list of Congenital cases is probably due to the imperfect sources of information.

‡It is to be regretted that there are not more cases of near sighted children receiving the benefits of the Institution and thereby retaining their sight for comparatively useful work in after life, as it is known that there are great numbers in the community still further impairing their defective vision by prolonged study.

N. B.—A list such as the above is confessedly unadapted for strictly scientific purposes.

INSTITUTION FOR COLORED BLIND AND DEAF MUTES.

In the year 1872 an application was made to the General Assembly, for an appropriation to establish a separate Institution for the Instruction of the Colored Blind and Deaf-Mutes in this State. The existing and well-founded prejudice against the reception and care of this class of children, in the institutions established for the use of white children, had prevented them from receiving that protection and attention to which they were justly entitled. It was clearly the duty of the State to make suitable provision for all thus afflicted; and the promptness with which the aid was given when asked, indicated that the public appreciated this cause, and was ready to furnish the desired relief. In view of this existing necessity, it was deemed proper by the Directors of "The Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind," and of "The Maryland Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," that they should inaugurate this movement; and they accordingly delegated three directors from each institution to organize the new institution, and apply to the Legislature for the necessary aid. In response to this request, an appropriation of $10,000 was made for the year 1872, and of $10,000 for the year 1873, which enabled the committee to purchase the desirable building No. 92 Broadway, now occupied by the institution, and to obtain all the other necessary working materials. The School was opened in the month of October, 1872, and the total number of pupils received during the first year, was 18, of whom 8 were deaf-mutes, and 10 were blind. During the years 1874 and 1875, the number had increased to 31, which was the full capacity of the building, and it was found impossible to comfortably accommodate any more or want of room. This necessity for greater accommodation induced the directors to erect an additional building, during the past year, at a cost of about $6,000, which is in every respect admirably well adapted to the use intended. The work per-

formed is similar to that of the parent institutions for white children, and is with a special view to the future welfare and support of the inmates.

In addition to the ordinary education given in the school-room, instruction is also furnished to those who are capable, in broom-making and other mechanical employments, from which some revenue is derived towards the support of the institution.

The institution is under the charge of Dr. F. D. Morrison, (Superintendent,) who has devoted much time and earnest attention to the development of the purpose for which it was organized.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

ST MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Of the City of Baltimore.

On the termination of the war in the year 1865, Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding saw the necessity of establishing a protectorate for destitute boys who had been bereft of their parents by the late destructive war. He knew that an institution of that kind would be of the utmost importance, not only to the interest of humanity, but to the peace of society. How many boys are left unprovided for, by the death of parents? What would become of them if the hand of charity was not extended to them? It is a work of great charity to protect homeless children, who are not criminals, but in danger of being so, from the habits of reckless and intemperate parents; for such objects and purposes a corporation was formed April 9th, 1865, under the title of "St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, of the City of Baltimore," which is controlled by a Board of twenty-four Directors.

Forty acres of land were at first rented from Mrs. Emily McTavish, at a cost of six hundred dollars per annum, on the Maiden Choice Road, near Baltimore. The land was uncultivated and covered by an under-growth, springing from the stumps of trees formerly cut down. The prospect was by no means encouraging, but on account of the site being excellent and of its easy access to the city, the trustees were induced to select this place for their protectorate. As soon as a part of the land had been cleared, a frame building was erected on it, two stories high. The first boy entered the institution October 3d, 1866; in a short time the number was increased to forty-five, all that the capacity of the temporary structure would admit. The

St. Mary's Industrial School

FOR BOYS OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

INCORPORATED, 1867.

house was placed under the care of the Xaverian Brothers, who have devoted themselves faithfully to the discharge of their respective duties. The discipline is paternal, each boy is made to understand that the correction or admonition given is for his own good. The working of the institution proved satisfactory, and Mrs. Emily McTavish, hearing of the good that was effected by this noble work of charity, bequeathed one hundred acres of land to Martin John Spalding, for St. Mary's Industrial School. The necessity of a new building became evident, as no more boys could be accommodated. The trustees in 1867 concluded to erect a building of hammered stone, one hundred and thirty-six feet front, sixty-six feet deep and five stories high. The work on the new building was pushed forward with great energy under the superintendence of the Treasurer, in connection with, and under the advice of the Executive Committee, to whom he was to report at stated times. In little more than a year the building was completed, and the inmates transferred to it on the 15th day of August, 1868. The total cost of the building was $58,436. The entire cost and expenses to 1868 amounted to $81,436, which had been realized from the following sources: From the Archdiocese of Baltimore, $66,436; from the State of Maryland, $10,000; from the City Council of Baltimore, $5,000.

The Board of Trustees had to incur considerable expense in the introduction of trades and mechanical branches; but in this outlay they had in view the benefit that would accrue to the boys, even should it result in a loss to the institution. They are gradually gaining the experience necessary to the proper management of such an immense institution, and a more perfect knowledge of their duties will crown their efforts with success.

Under the former amended charter the judges and magistrates had no legal right to commit boys to the institution for offenses against the law; hence St. Mary's Industrial School, for want of legal authority, could not render to the State the services that it was originally intended it should, as a Reformatory Institution.

Section 1, of the former charter, was repealed and re-enacted as follows: The Board of Trustees are hereby made and constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, of the City of Baltimore," for the objects and with the power and authority set forth in the origi-

nal act of incorporation, hereinbefore referred to, and particularly to receive in charge such orphans and other destitute boys as may be committed to the charge of said body corporate, and to bind out such boys until they shall attain the age of twenty-one years; and any court or magistrate of this State shall have the power and authority, in the discretion of the judge of such court, or of such magistrate, to commit to the charge of said institution, any destitute white boy, or any white boy convicted before such court or magistrate of any offence against any law or laws of the State; provided that the parent or other guardian of said boy or boys shall request that they be committed to the St. Mary's Industrial School; that in all such cases the Board of Managers shall have power, in their discretion, to take into said institution white boys under sixteen years of age, as shall be taken up and committed as street beggars or vagrants, or shall be convicted of criminal offences.

Section 3d was also repealed and re-enacted, so that the State should have three representatives in the Board of Trustees, as well as the city of Baltimore, appointed respectively by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city.

Up to the present time the number of boys admitted is seven hundred. Of that number, some have become of age, some are bound out to farmers and some returned to their parents; the number of boys in the institution at present is two hundred and eighty-six, at a cost of ninety dollars for each boy per annum.

The boys are taught all the branches of a sound English education, their morals strictly guarded, and they are trained to industry by being employed during half their time in agricultural and mechanical occupations; the division of study and labor is regulated according to the seasons of the year by the Superintendent, who reports regularly to the Executive Committee. No boy is apprenticed until he is competently instructed in the two above named departments, and his consent first obtained.

Trades are useful as a means of training boys to habits of industry; the practical knowledge acquired in the work-shop contributes to their prosperity, and usefulness in the active pursuits of life.

The work on the farm and in the garden is done by the boys, who are directed by a man capable of carrying on the work properly. The trustees have already witnessed the happy fruits

of their labors, in the training of the boys. The printing office and the shoe factory are now in charge of young men who have learned their trades in the institution. Boys engaged in making shoes by hand, are instructed by a competent shoemaker. Some are engaged in carpentery, tailoring, baking, cooking, washing, mending, &c.

There are several of the boys who by their industry and exactitude deserve, from time to time, a sum of money for overwork, which is placed to their credit in the Savings Bank. This feature works admirably, and tends to stimulate them in their efforts to perform their duties in a zealous manner.

The corporation has in contemplation the introduction of new branches of mechanical labor in its scheme of instruction, which will be of great benefit to its pupils, but which involve a considerable outlay of capital, in the construction of workshops and the purchase of necessary implements and material. The assurance, that it will suffer no loss from the support of boys legally committed to it, will enable its trustees to undertake these desirable improvements without hesitation or delay.

The institution is at present burthened with a debt of $9,522.-53, which greatly impairs its usefulness, and was largely incurred through its failure to receive the benefits of the compensation awarded to it, for its services to the city in 1875—the payment of the appropriation then made having been enjoined by certain taxpayers, and the injunction sustained by the Court, on the technical ground, that the appropriation was in form of a gift, and not, as it was in fact, a payment for services rendered and expenses incurred.

The object of the Reformatory is to impress on the mind of juvenile delinquents the evils arising from wicked associates; and to instruct them in the necessity of acquiring those virtues which would enlighten them in the duties they owe to God and society, that they may become sensible of the impropriety of their former conduct. An enlightened conscience, directed by moral training, is the best guide of human acts. Another grand object attained is that through the kinkness and care of the Brothers the institution has become a substitute for the family circle.

St. Mary's Industrial School does not bear the character of a

penal institution. It is free from that servile fear which frequently dooms its victims to despair and crime. There are no prison walls, no fence to prevent egress; the boys appreciate their home and look upon it as a great blessing.

The Visiting Committee of the State and City, year after year, have made favorable reports of the institution, always recommending it as highly deserving of the patronage of the State and City of Baltimore, and I fully concur in the following Report of the Grand Jury to the Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of Baltimore, made on January 8th, 1877:

"The St. Mary's Industrial School, another institution in which our city has a large representation, and which therefore claims attention, was visited. And here system, warmth, health-producing and health-sustaining influences were found. The inmates seem contented. The dormitories, arranged in large, open rooms, well ventilated, yet sufficiently warmed, presented a comfortable and cleanly appearance. This and other humane and Reformatory Institutions in our midst, though little known to the public at large, go on year by year, under the providence of God, doing their work of charity and general beneficence. The good achieved by them is immeasurable."

The trustees fully appreciate the great interest hitherto taken by the Legislature and City Council, in generously contributing to the success of the undertaking, and they will do well to continue their appropriations and thereby foster an institution whose reformatory services have been appreciated and commended by the officials both of the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore.

TABLE I.

Exhibits the Number of Boys Employed.

Shoe Factory	28
Printing Office	13
Tailor Shop	23
Garden and Farm	19
Bake House	4
Kitchen	4
Dormitories	9
Bath Rooms and Halls	9
Dining Hall	5
Painiing and Whitewashing	2
Engine Rooms	2
Laundry	12
Hand Shoe Shop	25
Porters	2
Infirmary	1

TABLE II.

Shows the Number of Boys received in the Years 1875 *and* 1876; *how Committed, &c., &c.*

Number of boys present Dec. 31, 1875		196
Of which number there are yet present:		
Committed by Magistrates and Courts of Baltimore	120	
Received otherwise	48	
Returned to their parents on Ticket of Leave	3	
Bound out	2	
Released	1	
Died	2	
Of age	5	
Left on their own accord	5	
Taken home by their parents	10	
		196
Number of boys received in 1876:		
Committed by Magistrates	90	
Committed by Criminal Court of Baltimore	3	
	93	
Of which there are yet present	77	
Returned to parents on Ticket of Leave	7	
Released by Judges	4	
Died	1	
Left on their own accord	4	
	93	
Received not committed	24	
Whereof there are yet present	16	
Taken Home	8	
	24	
Now present:		
Boys committed	197	
Boys not committed	64	
		261

TABLE III.

Shows the Nativity and Ages of the Boys received in 1876.

NATIVITY:		
United States	114	
Ireland	2	
Wales	1	
		117
AGES:		
Seven	10	
Eight	7	
Nine	10	
Ten	7	
Eleven	22	
Twelve	12	
Thirteen	15	
Fourteen	16	
Fifteen	7	
Sixteen	5	
Seventeen	1	
Eighteen	5	
		117

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE,

Near Baltimore.

There is probably no institution in the State so faulty in construction and so illy adapted to the purposes for which it is used as the House of Refuge. The prison-like wall which surrounds it and the jail-like appearance of the building are far from being in accordance with an enlightened idea of a *reformatory* institution in the nineteenth century. Its whole surroundings, as well as its gloomy interior, cannot fail to be extremely objectionable to the visitor, and to impress the youthful inmates very unpleasantly. Cold and cheerless brick floors, dungeon-like cells on gloomy corridors, are not, in this age, considered the best means of transforming wayward youth into useful citizens. When this institution is placed in comparison with either St. Mary's Industrial School or the House of Reformation for Colored Children, it is found vastly inferior in its structural arrangements to either of them.

As regards the jail-like wall which surrounds the building: this the managers allege is necessary, first, to prevent escapes, and, secondly, to hinder irregular and too frequent intercourse between the inmates and the outside world. This argument is fallacious. St. Mary's Industrial School, just across the road, has no wall around it and yet out of three hundred and thirteen inmates received and remaining in the institution during 1876 but nine escaped, less than three per cent. of the whole number. While here, out of four hundred and five inmates twenty-two have escaped during the same time, nearly six per cent. of the whole number of inmates. If this institution is too near the city let it be at once removed; boys to be reformed should not be imprisoned.

There are three or four associated dormitories in this institution, but a very large majority of the boys are confined in isolated, gloomy cells, locked in, and in the event of a fire, escape would be almost impossible.

The influence which these miserable apartments must have upon lads of tender years needs no comment. In addition

Palace of Peterhof.

to the bad influence, morally, of these cells, the brick or concrete floors, and clammy, damp surroundings, are calculated to have an injurious effect, physically, by laying the foundation for rheumatism, pulmonary and other diseases.

The discipline of the house is excellent, and the place is kept cleanly and in good order. The superintendent, Dr. Leas, deserves much credit for the able manner in which he manages the establishment; no one could accomplish more than he has done under the circumstances. The boys are employed at shoe, broom, and basket making, and attend to the domestic duties of the house. The smaller ones are instructed in sewing, and manufacture all the clothing and linen used. All are instructed in the rudiments of education, and some in music. Their food is good and abundant. The privy arrangement is very bad; it consists of open sheds, where the boy is compelled to expose himself while obeying the call of nature, which tends, in a measure, to destroy a proper sense of delicacy, and cannot fail to be degrading and immoral in its influences. The bathing arrangements are also very defective

The following statistics will prove interesting:

TABLE I.

Showing the Number Received and Discharged, and the general state of the Institution, for the year ending December 31, 1876.

In House December 31, 1875	260
Committed since	88
Leave of Absence—returned	21
Leave of Absence—returned voluntarily	4
Escaped, and returned voluntarily	6
Escaped, recaptured	12
Violated Parole of Honor—returned voluntarily	2
Violated Parole of Honor—recaptured	2
Returned after being indentured	7
Returned voluntarily after being indentured	3
	415
Discharged	12
Allowed leave of absence	92
Indentured	3
Violated Parole of Honor	6
Escaped	22
Rejected	7
Died	2
	144
Remaining in House December 31, 1876	261

Of the 88 boys received in 1876, there were committed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia, 2; by the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, 2; by the Justices of the Peace, 84.

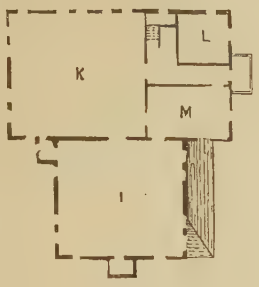
Of the above number, 2 were received from Baltimore County: 1 from Harford; 3 from Anne Arundel; 1 from Montgomery: 1 from Howard; 1 from Allegany; 3 from Frederick, and 1 from Kent Counties.

The whole number of minors received into the Refuge since its opening, December 5th, 1855, is 2,688.

TABLE II.

Showing the offences for which boys were committed in 1876.

Incorrigible conduct	62
Vagrancy	8
Vicious conduct	5
Larceny	10
Robbing U. S. Mail	2
Robbery	1



2D STORY.

1ST STORY.

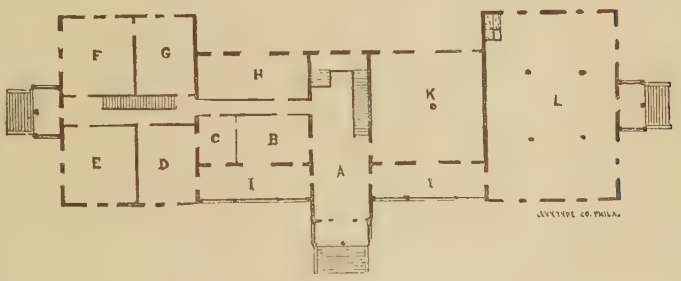
PLAN OF FAMILY BUILDINGS.

2d Story.

I & K. DORMITORIES.
L & M. FAMILY ROOMS.

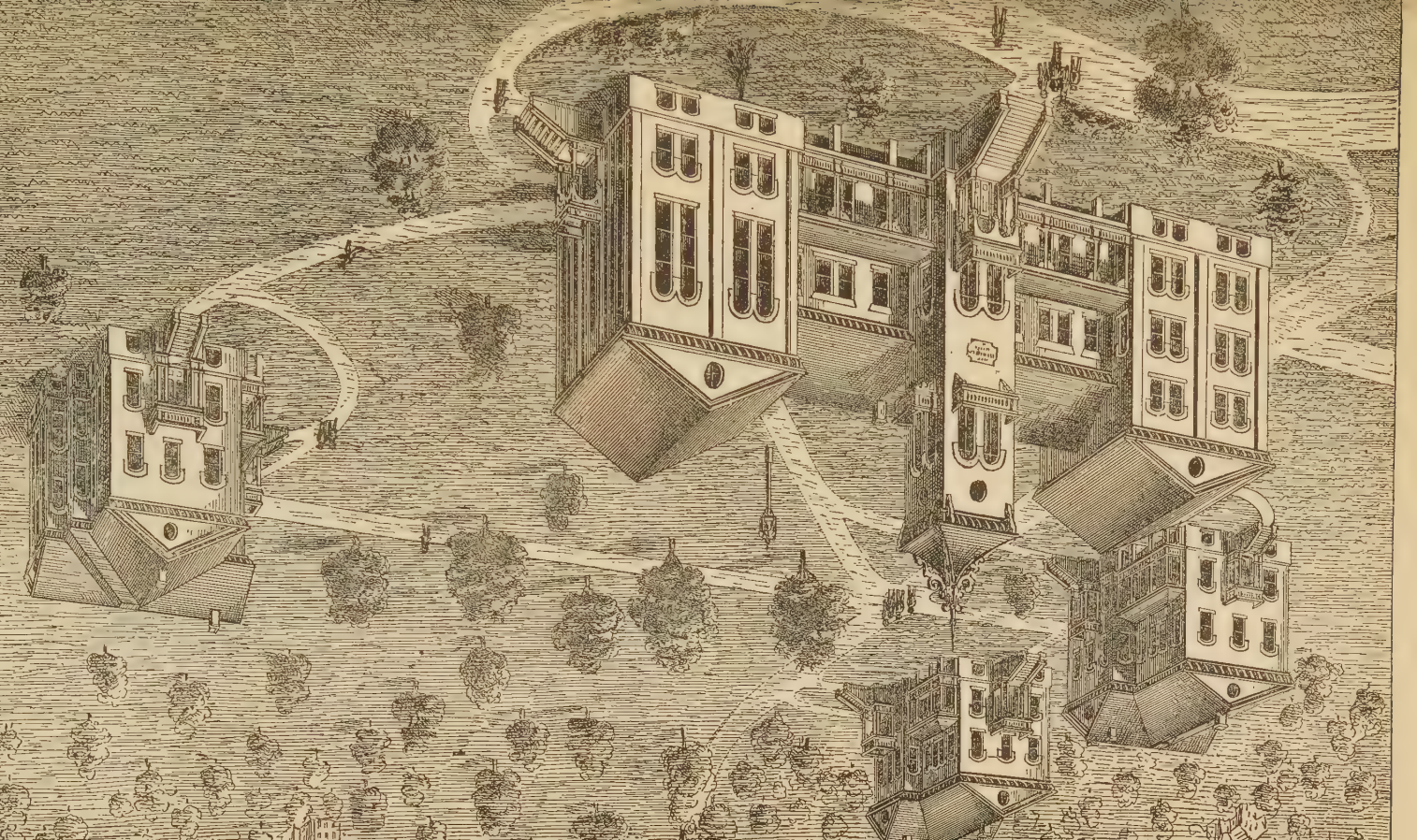
1st Story.

A. LODGES.
B. CLOSET.
C. SCHOOL ROOM.
E. OFFICERS' SITTING ROOM.
F. STORE ROOM.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

A. MAIN HALL.
B. OFFICE.
C. PRIVATE OFFICE.
D. RECEPTION ROOM.
E. SUPERINTENDENT'S PARLOR.
F. SUPERINTENDENT'S SITTING ROOM.
G. " DINING ROOM.
H. STORE ROOM.
I. PORTICOS.
K & L. DINING ROOMS FOR BOYS.



HOUSE OF REFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

This institution, the first of the kind ever established, is located at Cheltenham, Prince George County, Md., on the line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. It has now been in successful operation four years, and the Board of Managers in their last annual report say that "They are happy to know that the institution is doing a good work in receiving, training and instructing the colored children committed to their care."

The necessity of such an institution grew out of the vicissitudes which public events have occasioned in the last fifteen years. It could not be expected that the negro would emerge naked in mind from a condition of slavery and place himself either with regard to habits of industry or moral cultivation on a level with the more polished portion of society, without example and assistance; these have been wisely supplied by this institution where colored children are trained in habits of civilization, and instead of being thrown friendless upon the world are after a certain time provided with suitable situations and put in the way of becoming useful citizens. The more cultivated the intellects of these people become, the less will vicious excitements be necessary to them, and the less will their political rights be instruments of mischief. This truth is becoming generally admitted and its conviction must continue to force its way into the minds of all thinking men whatever their political views may be. This institution is conducted on what is known as the "Family System," the principal feature of which is, that of dividing the inmates into families, thereby giving what is most desirable in a reformatory, perfect classification. The grounds have been laid out and the building designed with special reference to the requirements of this feature. They are of Romanesque design, built in a plain but substantial manner. The principal or administration building contains the officers' room, reception room, store rooms, and superintendent's apart-

ments in one wing, and in the other the dining room, chapel, bakery and laundry. They are all arranged with due regard to the conveniences and comfort of each department. The family buildings are located about two hundred feet from the administration building and the same distance from each other, fronting upon a spacious play ground. The basement story of each is fitted up with lavatory and bath rooms, a room for recreation in inclement weather, also work shops and store rooms. The principal floor has a school room 31x36 feet, a room for convalescents, and four lodges for isolated confinement. The second floor has two dormitories 31x36 feet each and the officers' sleeping rooms; the latter so located as to enable the officer on duty to supervise the occupants of both dormitories. The entire buildings are so arranged as to admit of an abundance of light and a thorough system of ventilation has been applied to all the rooms, especially the school rooms and dormitories.

Abundant and excellent hospital accommodations have recently been provided, which admit of the classification of the patients and a perfect segregation of those laboring under different diseases. The hospital is several hundred yards distant from the other buildings. All the buildings are supplied with pure spring water which is forced into a tank in the roof of the main building and from there distributed to the various apartments. The location of the departments is such as to give the superintendent full and ready supervision of the whole. The buildings, it will be seen, embrace the requisite provisions for security, employment, instruction and separation from contaminating associations. The utmost economy has been consulted throughout, and the managers never forgetting that it was their first duty to advance the object committed to their care, have been careful at the same time neither to incur nor permit any expense which could be spared without detriment to the principal design. The buildings are substantial and plain, the furniture simple and cheap, and the arrangements for the conduct of the house are upon a scale as reduced as practicable.

The cost of the main building was $35,000, and the three family buildings were completed and furnished at a cost of $15,000 each The farm which was donated by a philanthropic citizen of Baltimore, contains about eight hundred acres, a por-

tion of which is tilled by the inmates, and has yielded encouragingly good crops.

If the theory of this institution be perfectly understood, there is little danger that its practical effects will not force themselves into notice. The number of inmates have increased with a rapidity which threatens to be greatly disproportionate to the means for their support and instruction; there are now one hundred and eighty-six boys in the institution, and the managers say "a greater number cannot be conveniently accommodated in the present buildings." There is also great need of outhouses, such as barns and stables, and of a large amount of fencing, but as the treasury is exhausted the Board of Managers will be forced to appeal to the State and to the city for further aid.

The institution certainly deserves to enjoy a wider and more substantial recognition of its value and importance than it has yet received. That good effects have already flowed from it cannot be doubted; and it is equally certain that the care and attention bestowed upon the inmates, together with some encouragement to do well, will in the future save many who would otherwise—sooner or later—be immured in some prison and become worse than lost to society. It is to be hoped that the Legislature and City Council will evince the same liberal spirit towards this undertaking which has always characterized them when any worthy object has been presented for their support.

The following tables are taken from the report of the efficient Superintendent General John W. Horn.

Number Received and Discharged during year ending Nov. 30, 1876.

In House at close of Year		167
Received		102
" Boarders		3
Total		272
Indentured	34	
Absent without leave	17	
" with "	22	
Discharged	3	
" to Parents	4	
" Expiration of Sentence	1	
Sent to Hospital	1	
Died	4	
Total		86
Remaining in House		186

By Whom Committed.

Criminal Court for Baltimore City	14
Circuit Court for Howard County	4
" " Frederick "	2
" " Prince George's County	1
" " Worcester County	3
" " Carroll "	1
" " Wicomico "	1
" " Anne Arundel Co.	1
" " Alleghany County	1
" " Talbot "	1
" " Baltimore "	1
U. S Circuit Court for District of Georgia	3
" " " Louisiana	1
Justices of the Peace for Baltimore City	65
" " " Washington County	3
" " " Frederick "	1
" " " Anne Arundel "	1
" " " Baltimore "	1
Total	105

Offences for which Committed.

Incorrigible	31
Vagrancy	28
Larceny	23
Stealing	1
Burglary	4
Stealing from U. S. Mail	4
Assault with a Brick	1
Arson	1
Vicious Conduct	12

Supposed Ages when Received.

7 Years	2
8 "	1
9 "	5
10 "	11
11 "	5
12 "	15
13 "	12
14 "	15
15 "	14
16 "	12
17 "	9
18 "	4

Nativity of Those Received.

Baltimore City	40
Other parts of Maryland	44
Connecticut	1
Pennsylvania	3
Virginia	5
Kentucky	1
New York	2
Georgia	3
Louisiana	1
West Indies	2
Unknown	3

Educational Attainments.

Did not know Alphabet	32
Knew Alphabet only	18
Beginning to Spell	20
" Read	20
Could Read easy Lessons	11
" " Books generally	24
" " and Write	15
" Cypher in Addition	18
" " " Subtraction	2
" " " Division	1
" " " Fractions	1

STATE PRISONS.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Maryland State Prison is located near the heart of the City of Baltimore. The visitor comes upon the building almost without seeing it, and notwithstanding its great magnitude might pass it without much notice. The only part visible is a wall of great height and length, without decorations of any sort. The place seems well adapted for its purpose, viz: the compulsory expiation of crime.

After reaching the Warden's office and dwelling, through an arched gateway in the front wall, up a flight of steps which come close down upon the street, some time more is required to get at the gate of the prison; through this gate the visitor is admitted by an attendant into a large court yard, in which all is silent, without any appearance of guards. This yard is surrounded on every side by work-shops and dormitories. The large increase of inmates in the past few years has rendered increased accommodations necessary, and a new dormitory is now in process of construction on the South side of the prison yard, under the supervision and direction of the intelligent Warden, Mr. Thomas S. Wilkinson, which when completed will accommodate about two hundred prisoners.

The number of prisoners in custody at the time of my visit was nearly eight hundred, and it is quite apparent that the present buildings and grounds, embracing an area of about four acres, are inadequate for such a population. The interest of the State, and the protection of the health of the city against any epidemic that might arise in this already over-crowded institution, suggest that measures should be speedily inaugurated to remove it outside the limits of the city, where more space and purer air can be had. The site of the present House of

Refuge would be an admirable location for the Penitentiary; and the existing buildings of that institution, which are wholly unsuitable for the object for which they were designed, could be utilized, in a measure, for the purposes of a Penitentiary; indeed, the cold, damp halls, the long, narrow corridors, the gloomy, iron-grated cells, and the high inclosing walls of the House of Refuge present a prison-like appearance more in keeping with the requirements of a Penitentiary for hardened criminals, than of a reformatory for tender youth.

After a cursory view of the grounds and the outside appearance of the various buildings, I was conducted by the Warden to the men's dining room, as it was then the dinner hour. About 700 men were present, and had it not been for the monotonous sound of the spoons upon the tin plates, such was the silence that one might have heard the dropping of the sand in an hour-glass. The prisoners looked healthy and well cared for. Their food was unexceptionable; the day's dinner consisted of soup, beef, potatoes and mountains of excellent bread, divided into portions and placed at each plate. A few of the prisoners were restricted to simply bread and water, as a punishment for some misconduct. The female dining room presented the same appearance of neatness and good order.

After dinner I visited various work-shops, where I found the men, who had marched to and from the dining room with the rapidity and regularity of a military evolution, employed in all kinds of work. The same silence was maintained, and with scarcely one exception, not a head was raised in the slightest degree from the work. In the shops, as well as in all parts of the prison where the convicts are at work, guards dressed in blue uniforms with revolvers concealed beneath their coats, stood about with arms crossed, as silent as their prisoners and still more motionless.

The dormitories are large vaulted halls with long corridors on either side upon which open the cells. Iron bedsteads about two feet in width and rather more than six feet in length, furnished with mattresses, sheets and blankets constituted the furniture of the cells. Many of the prisoners seem to cultivate a taste for esthetics and had adorned the walls of their cells with such pictures as could be had. The cells generally are models of good taste and neatness. Some of the most trust-

worthy and best behaved prisoners are allowed to have a light in their cells and read until the retiring bell is struck, when all lights, except those on the corridors, are extinguished. Guards walk the corridors throughout the night.

The ventilation of the dormitories and cells is excellent; there was no prison odor, notwithstanding the large number confined in a small area, indeed every place and everything about the entire establishment was scrupulously clean, and while there is no mistaken humanity, all is done that can be done to promote the comfort of the inmate and to alleviate his captivity.

The sanitary regulations of the prison are extremely good, though comprising nothing more than cleanliness, ventilation and employment. There are excellent hospital arrangements for the sick. The physician's report shows that there were only sixteen deaths among the inmates during the year 1876, which, considering the crowded condition of the institution, is a very small per centum. Among the deaths above referred to, were four insane men, who, according to the statement of the physician in charge, had been in close confinement for years. The recent action of Your Excellency in granting provisional pardons to this class of prisoners in order that they may be treated in the State Insane Asylum, is certainly very humane and wise under the circumstances, but proper provision could and should be made for their care within the prison walls, as some of the insane in the State Asylum are very sensitive about being forced into companionship with convicted felons.

The value of education in preventing crime is strongly attested in the fact that out of the 766 prisoners confined in the Penitentiary at the close of the year ending November 30th, 1876, four hundred and nine were wholly illiterate, three hundred and fifty-one had only the rudiments of an education, while only *six* of all the prisoners had received a good education. It is impossible to form an exact inference, without more positive data of the relative numbers of the educated and uneducated out of prison; but unless the uneducated portion of the population in the State predominates greatly, the above facts show that a smaller proportion of the educated commit crimes than of the ignorant.

The moral training of the prisoners is not neglected. There is a Sabbath School in successful operation, and teachers from

every denomination are permitted to co-operate in this work; religious services are also held every Sabbath in the Chapel, when ministers from some of the denominations discourse to the prisoners and seek to impress them with the importance of reforming their lives.

The financial condition of the institution is most gratifying; it is not only self-sustaining but pays a surplus to the State. Altogether it may be pronounced the perfection of a public institution, in striking contrast with most other prisons in the State.

Warden Wilkinson certainly deserves the highest commendation for his systematic, humane and efficient management.

The following tables are taken from the annual report of the President and Directors of the Penitentiary for the year ending November 30th, 1876.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Number of Prisoners Rechived and Discharged from December 1st, 1875, to November 30th, 1876, inclusive.

Number of prisoners remaining in prison November 30th 1875	687
Received from December 1st, 1875 to November 30th 1876 inclusive	326
	1,013
Discharged by expiration of sentence	202
Pardoned by the Governor	29
Died during the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1876	16
Remaining in prison November 30th, 1876	766
	1,013

Of the 326 received during the year.....126 are white males.
177 " black "
1 is a white female.
22 are black females.

Of the 326 received during the year..... 280 were of the 1st conviction.
38 " " 2d "
6 " " 3d "
1 was " 4th "
1 " " 7th "

The highest number in prison during the year was 766; the lowest number 687; the average number, 726, and the average number under contract, 485.

Recapitulation of Prisoners for the past Sixteen Years, Showing the Number of Prisoners Remaining in Prison at the close of each Fiscal Year, and the Number of Whites and Colored.

Years.	Whtte Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.
1861	264	12	77	9	363
1862	245	15	76	13	349
1863	277	12	95	27	411
1864	244	14	92	37	389
1865	223	15	138	57	432
1866	295	11	258	72	636
1867	284	7	315	73	679
1868	2 6	2	346	65	629
1869	221	5	408	53	687
1870	210	7	399	53	669
1871	213	6	408	52	669
1872	170	5	371	52	598
1873	211	6	361	36	614
1874	219	9	367	42	637
1875	237	8	411	31	687
1876	273	7	452	34	766

TABLE No. 2,

Showing the Different Crimes and the Number Committing each Crime.

Arson	17	Larceny	405
Assault with intent to rape	20	Larceny and arson	1
Assault with intent to rob	6	Manslaughter	12
Attempt to poison	1	Murder in the first degree	8
Accessory to robbery	1	Murder in the second degree	28
Assault and burning	1	Murder	9
Assault with intent to murder	35	Obstructing railroad track	3
Burglary and assault with intent to kill	10	Perjury	5
Burglary	56	Passing counterfeit money	2
Burglary and larceny	8	Producing Abortion	1
Buggery	1	Robbery	18
Defrauding United States	1	Rape	21
False pretences	5	Robbing United States Mail	2
Felony	8	Receiving stolen goods	5
Forgery	5	Rogues and vagabonds	3
Forging pension claims	1	Stealing	47
Horse stealing	17	Uttering forged checks	1
Illegal voting	1		766
Killing a mare	1		

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Age of Prisoners at Time of Conviction.

Between 12 and 20 years		112	Between 50 and 55 years		13
20 " 25 "		247	55 " 60 "		15
25 " 30 "		167	60 " 65 "		5
30 " 35 "		64	65 " 75 "		6
35 " 40 "		68			
40 " 45 "		47			766
45 " 50 "		22			

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the County or Court from which the Prisoners were Sent.

Allegany county		33	Kent county		13
Anne Arundel county		36	Montgomery county		29
Baltimore		82	Prince George's "		27
Baltimore city		279	Queen Anne's "		14
Cecil county		24	St. Mary's "		9
Caroline county		8	Somerset "		31
Carroll "		6	Talbot "		11
Calvert "		6	Washington "		27
Charles "		8	Worcester "		11
Dorchester "		24	Wicomico "		9
Frederick "		30	United States Court		6
Garrett "		3			
Howard "		25			766
Harford "		18			

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This institution is located about one mile from the city of Cumberland and consists of a farm of about —— acres upon which are two buildings. The principal one is of brick, two stories high, eighty feet long by twenty deep with ceilings eight feet high. A portico extends the whole length of the front. The building is divided by a passage-way six feet wide extending from front to rear from which are steps leading to the upper floor. The Superintendent with his family occupies one end of this building; the balance is used by the white inmates. A small frame building in the immediate neighborhood is reserved for colored people.

The interior of both buildings presented a very dirty appearance, and evidences of great neglect were everywhere apparent. The floors were filthy and seemed not to have been scrubbed for some time; the walls needed scraping and white washing badly, and the bedding, especially that of the sick, was unclean, and so scanty as scarcely to protect the patient's body from the iron slats beneath. There was an entire lack of attention to the commonest comforts. Some of the more intelligent among the inmates looked out for themselves, as far as their strength and intelligence permitted. One boisterous woman ruled the domestic department by dint of her superior strength and great power in the use of her tongue, exaggerated by the impaired state of her mind. Opposition to her will was not wise on the part of any inmate.

The sane and insane were indiscriminately associated without proper means of separating the sexes. Most of the insane were harmless. One colored girl, an epileptic, of feeble mind, had three children with her, two of whom had been born in the Almshouse; the youngest an infant of six months, was undoubtedly the child of a white man.

In answer to the question "have any insane even been cured at this Almshouse?" the Superintendent replied "none within my recollection." The most excitable and violent cases are sent to the Frederick County Almshouse, Mt. Hope Retreat, or the Maryland State Hospital for treatment. They report at this time nine at Mt. Hope, three at the State Hospital, nine at Monteview, which, with the twelve now at the Almshouse, makes a total of thirty-three insane for this county.

No. of Insane in Almshouse.

White Males	6
" Females	5
Colored "	1
Total	12

Form of Insanity in Almshouse.

Imbecility	4
Chronic Mania	4
Dementia	1
Epilepsey	2
Melancholia	1
Total	12

Ages of Insane in Almshouse.

From 20 to 25 years	1
" 25 " 30 "	1
" 30 " 35 "	2
" 35 " 40 "	3
" 40 " 45 "	1
" 45 " 50 "	1
" 55 " 60 "	1
" 60 " 65 "	1
" 65 " 70 "	1
Total	12

Length of Time Insane have been in Almshouse.

Less than one year	1
From one to two years	
" five " six "	2
" seven " eight "	1
" nine " ten "	1
" eleven " twelve "	1
Over eighteen years	1
" twenty one years	
Total	12

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Allegany County, in Various Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane....
	Male	Female..	Total.....	Male	Female..	Total	
County Almshouse	6	5	11		1	1	12
Mount View.....	4	5	9				9
Mt. Hope Retreat.....	6	5	11				11
Maryland Hospital.....	3		3				3
Total	19	15	34		1	1	35

ALLEGHANY JAIL.

This is a newly constructed two story brick building with a basement floor; the front part being occupied by the Sheriff as a residence. Upon the first floor and the basement are corridors 36 feet long by 14 feet wide with ceilings eight feet high. The cells which open upon these corridors are small rooms provided each with narrow windows near the roof. Each cell contains a water closet which may be an excellent arrangement for the comfort of the prisoner, but in a sanitary point of view must prove a nuisance that will ultimately have to be removed. Indeed the air of this new prison was already more impure than many built years ago without regard to sanitary laws. There were excellent provisions for bathing, a feature not often found in like institutions. The prison is surrounded by a high brick wall enclosing a court yard for the exercise of prisoners.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This place is indeed an abode of misery. It is located six miles from Annapolis on the banks of South River, a beautiful stream that empties into the bay near by. The principal house. 48 feet front by 36 feet wide, two stories and basement, is occupied by the keeper and his family and the white paupers. It is an old brick mansion, built probably in colonial times. In addition to this antique structure there is a wooden pavillion, comparatively new, for the accommodation of the colored paupers, about one hundred yards distant from the main building. The keeper and his family are comfortably quartered on the first floor of the main building, while the white inmates dwell together in unrestrained concubinage on the upper or second floor. One insane woman aged about forty, I was told by the keeper. had borne three children in the house all begotten by inmates. These innocents had fortunately been sent to an Orphan Asylum, and it is well perhaps that the benighted mother has not reason enough left to measure the scope of her own misfortune.

The upper floor of this building is divided by passage ways and partitions into six rooms, one of which in addition to the entire first floor is used by the keeper. These rooms are occupied by the inmates as follows: No. 1, 12x15x10 feet with two windows is occupied by one man—James Boyle—a robust and healthy imbecile 37 years of age, who has been an inmate since January. No. 2 adjoining No. 1 and somewhat larger is occupied by three women—one is an insane epileptic about 40 years of age and 14 years an inmate of the house. Her mental faculties are far too weak to control her moral or physical conduct, and in the absence of a proper guardianship she has yielded to lecherous instincts with the results already mentioned. Room No. 4 is the same cubic dimensions as No. 1 and only differs from it in having three windows. It accommodates two very intelligent old men whose respectable bearing indicates that they have "seen beetter days." Opposite this room is No. 3 which is ostensibly occupied by a

young man said to be 30 years of age. He was absent at the time of my visit, but is represented to have sought misery in this establishment whilst suffering with "chills and fever." Room No. 5, a small cut off from one of the passages is the apartment of one James Lewis, aged about 50 years, an inmate for 10 years and hopelessly insane. His erratic conversation and inveighings against the coarse food and general discomforts of the establishment seemed a source of great amusement to the keeper, though after viewing the house in all its imperfections of management one might be pardoned for believing that there was some "method in his madness."

The basement is used principally for storage of fuel and for kitchen and laundry purposes; but there are also two lodging rooms adjoining the kitchen, one occupied by two old men and the other by an idiotic colored girl, Hannah Taylor, about 25 years of age. In this house there was another female inmate of weak mind, Matilda Foreman, aged 65, who attended the children of the keeper and lodged on the first floor. In reviewing the apartments of the white inmates I cannot recall the slightest tidiness in any one of them. The walls in each room and passage were noticeably black and dirty, the furniture amounted to nothing. There was not in any room a bed or pillow fit for use, and such as were found were disgustingly filthy. Most of the so-called beds had no sheets, some had one and the blankets appeared soiled and unclean.

The negro quarters if possible were even worse than those occupied by the whites. Every room was in a disorderly and dirty condition, the beds were filthy, and without sheets or pillows; indeed in several of the rooms there were no beds, nothing but soiled blankets lying in disorder on the unscrubbed and unswept floors. In one room a very ill man was found lying on the floor with a single blanket above him groaning and sobbing in physical agony. In this department there were six males and one female. One of the males—John Thomas—50 years of age, 5 years in the almshouse, is insane of chronic mania; three others, George Gassaway, Wm. Harvey and Wm. Jones, are idiotic and deformed. Another, Perry Harvey, 50 years of age, is an epileptic who sometimes becomes violent and homicidal; nine years ago in one of his paroxysms of anger he killed his mother; he has been 5 years in the house. The

woman, Susan Beard, is an imbecile 80 years of age and has been 16 years in the house. The only care these poor creatures receive is from the weak minded white man, James Boyle, who has not intelligence enough to appreciate their wants nor energy enough to supply them.

As almshouses are intended in most cases as homes for the poor and decrepid there certainly should be some pretention to cleanliness and comfort about them; the walls and ceilings of the several rooms or dormitories should be scraped and whitewashed once in the year at least and kept clean and well supplied with fresh air; there should be two rooms, one for the men and another for the women, set apart for sick inmates. It seems too that every consideration of health, cleanliness and economy requires that each inmate should be provided with at least two good blankets, two pillow slips and two pairs of sheets, one for daily use and one for change while washing. Besides being uncleanly it is wasteful to deprive inmates of sheets, the use of which saves the washing and consequent wear of blankets. There are 10 acres of land connected with the institution, a part of which is cultivated as a garden spot and yields a supply of vegetables for the house. The principal dietary supply however is the fish, oysters and crabs taken from South river by such of the inmates as are able to fish and dredge. The aggregate cost of maintaining the inmates is $3000 annually or a per capita cost of nearly $175 and yet not a comfort or convenience, beyond such as are usually afforded to caged wild beasts, was to be found about the premises. In addition to the paupers in the almshouse the county supports 140 out paupers at a cost of $3000 additional, making the total annual expenditure for the poor $6000. The institution is under the control of a Board of Trustees appointed by the County Commissioners.

Table showing Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	5
" Females	3
Colored Males	7
" Females	2
Total	17

Whole Number of Insane.

White Males	2
" Females	2
Colored "	1
" Males	6
Total	11

Form of Insanity in Almshouse.

Imbecility	3
Epilepsey	2
Chronic Mania	2
Idiocy	4
Total	11

Ages of Insane in Almshouse.

From 20 to 25 years	2
" 25 " 30 "	1
" 35 " 40 "	3
" 45 " 50 "	3
65 "	1
80 "	1
Total	11

Length of Time in Almshouse.

Under one year	1
From one to two years	2
" two to three "	1
" four to five "	4
ten "	1
fourteen years	1
sixteen "	1
Total	11

Number of Indigent Insane from Anne Arundel County in Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
County Almshouse	2	2	4	6	1	7	11
Mount Hope Retreat		1	1		1	1	2
Maryland Hospital	6	5	11		1	1	12
Total	8	8	16	6	3	9	25

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY JAIL.

This prison is located in the city of Annapolis, not far distant from the State House. It is a very old three-story brick building. The first story is arranged in the ordinary way as a residence in front for the jailor, with two cells in the rear for the confinement of prisoners; one of these cells however is not used for jail purposes, being totally unfit, but it is appropriated for storage purposes. There are four cells in each of the other floors warmed by stoves. The inside of the cells is sheathed with oak plank from one to two inches thick, and covered with many coats of whitewash. The building is faulty in construction and so insecure that it is found necessary in many instances to hopple the prisoners, even those awaiting trial, to prevent their escape. It has no conveniences, a bucket for privy use, a stone water pitcher, and a filthy blanket for each inmate comprise the only articles of furniture in the cells. The prisoners were found standing or sitting or lying on the floor. In the halls upon which the cells open there is gas and water supplied from the city works. There were forty-four prisoners in custody; thirty-eight awaiting trial, one colored for murder, three white for burglary, one colored for burglary—all the others for minor offences, principally illegal dredging. Six of the forty-four had been convicted; one a white man for larceny, two negroes for shop-lifting and two for attempted rapes. They will be sent to the penitentiary to serve out their respective sentences. There was only one female prisoner, and she occupied a cell on the lower floor, entirely separated from the male prisoners above. In nearly all the cells overcrowding is apparent and the necessary amount of cubic space is not allowed to each prisoner. Cell No. 5 on the second floor, with a dimension of 1,600 cubic feet contained twelve prisoners, being less than 140 cubic feet of air for each occupant. In the prisons of British India 600 cubic feet of space is required by act of Parliament to be given every prisoner, but here, moving as we are in the midst of

the most advanced civilization the world has ever seen, the refinements of cruelty are so frequently practiced in public institutions as almost to suppress the murmurings of right and justice.

Another great evil in this and all the jails of the State is the promiscuous association of all classes. The State has an undoubted right to punish the guilty but it has no right to contaminate the innocent until proved guilty. "If," says a forcible writer on the subject, "you bring two evil disposed persons together, especially those whose presence in prison points out crime as a prominent feature in their life, this criminality will have increased after the contact, because they as all other men good or bad will propel each other in that line which is characteristically their own. It is this baneful effect of intercourse which in *penalogy* is called *contamination*."

While the general appearance and condition of the prison did not impress me favorably, I must in justice to the officers in charge say, that the cells were as clean as surrounding circumstances would admit of. No better arrangement for preserving cleanlines can be effected in the present building. A new structure and the introduction of modern conveniences can alone accomplish the object. Prisoners are supplied from the table of the jailor at 50 cts. per day each. The total cost per annum to the county is $5,500. There is no employment and no system of prison discipline of any kind pursued.

BALTIMORE CITY.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

about
nence
seven
vated

On page 91, line 27, for "were," read *was*.

acres of land belonging [illegible]
in vegetables for the use of the house.

The buildings are of brick, four stories high, with centre and two wings, the whole presenting a front of several hundred feet. The centre building is surmounted by a large rotunda rising fifty feet above the roof. The cost of the establishment is believed to have been over a million of dollars. The total number in the house at the time of my visit was 819, of these 246 were insane. Notwithstanding the Grand Jury has several times called attention to the fact, the insane department continues to be much overcrowded, the evil effects of which are too apparent to need demonstration. There are no facilities for separating patients laboring under the various forms of lunacy, consequently the furious maniac, the timid dement, the crouching imbecile and the drivelling idiot are promiscuously huddled together. Indeed, the insane department is without conveniences, and illy adapted for the purpose for which it is used.

The wards for the sick are comfortably furnished; the bedding was clean, but the atmosphere was not free from offensive odors, showing that the system of ventilation is entirely defective. There is an ample supply of water from the city works, but the bathing arrangements in the house are inadequate. The sick enjoy the care of the best medical knowledge, and surgical skill. The condition of the hospital wards were unexceptionable. At the time of my visit the temperature of the weather was very mild and I could not therefore judge of the efficiency of the heating apparatus against which complaints have been made

The dinner served to the male insane during my inspection was very meager, consisting almost entirely of boiled hominy.

The only person found in charge of the refectory at this time was an insane inmate.

The following articles of diet taken from "Table M," in the last report of the Trustees, and which purports to show the quantity and average cost of articles purchased for the institution from November 1st, 1875, to October 31st, 1876, will serve to demonstrate that an almost cruel economy is practiced in feeding the inmates.

TABLE

Showing Articles of Diet, with Cost of same, given in Report of 1876.

Apples	7	bbls.	$ 3 38	$ 23 66
Arrow Root	15	lbs.	30	4 50
Butter	4,622	"	26	1,201 72
Beans	248	bush.	1 54	381 92
Buckwheat	150	lbs	3¾	5 62
Bacon—Shoulders	22,030	"	9½	2,092 85
" Hams	4,778	"	16	764 48
Beef and Steak	17,572	"	14½	2,547 94
Crackers—Water	1,052	"	8	84 16
" Soda	356	"	9	32 04
Cheese	262½	"	13½	35 37
Corn Meal	225	"	2	4 50
Coffee - Java	414	"	30½	126 27
" Rio	7,622	"	20½	1,562 51
" Extract	1,279	"	7	89 53
Cakes—Ginger	11	bbls.	6 06¼	66 69
" Asst	4	"	9 50	38 27
Flour—Family	30	"	9 40	282 00
" Extra	1,356	lbs.	6 28	9,515 68
Hops	75	"	28	21 00
Hominy	66	"	1 68	110 88
Lard	2,089	"	13¾	287 23
Molasses	785½		28	219 94
Mackerel—No. 1	12	kitts.	2 85	34 20
" No. 3	12	bbls.	11 62	139 44
Mutton	40,605	lbs.	7⅛	2,910 02
Onions	1½	bbls.	3 62	5 43
Potatoes—Irish	994½	bush.	59	586 75
Pork—Salt	1,434	lbs.	10½	150 57
Pepper	270	"	22	59 40
Peas	184	bush.	1 59	292 56
Rice	8,714	lbs.	6⅝	577 29
Salt	144	bush.	70	100 80
" Ground Alum	8	"	40	3 20
Sugar—Brown	22,870	lbs.	8⅞	2,029 71
" White	2,501	"	10¾	268 85
Tea—Gunpowder	41	"	1 19	48 79
" Black	398	"	36½	144 60
" Imperial	344	"	51½	177 16
Vinegar	313½		26	81 51
Yeast Powders	16	doz.	1 38	22 08
Total				$ 27,030 32
Farm Produce				5,435 94
Total				$ 32,466 26

Daily average of inmates	793
" " officers	12
Total	805
Average annual cost of feeding each consumer	$40 33
" daily " " " "	11
" cost of each meal	3⅔

It will be seen from the foregoing that the per capita cost of each consumer is $42.63 annually, or about 11 cents per day. Now when it is considered that many articles in the list, such as apples, hams, Java coffee, assorted cakes, family flour, No. 1 mackerel, white sugar, gunpowder tea, &c., &c., are almost exclusively for the officers' table, it will be found that the actual amount expended in maintaining these people is probably not more than 2½ cents per meal, or seven cents per day, which is, obviously, not sufficient for the proper maintenance of any man, woman or child. It may be said to be reducing the nourishment of a human being down to "a single straw," less inviting than Col. Seller's repast of "cold water and raw turnips."

The intelligent and humane medical officers of the institution call attention in their last annual report to the inadequate provision for the insane inmates; and for the further improvement of the condition of the insane they urge increased accommodation, either by reducing the number of insane patients under treatment, or by supplying additional space within doors.

The city of Baltimore now has in various institutions 365 indigent insane, distributed as follows: in the city poor-house (Bayview) 246; in the Maryland Hospital (Spring Grove) 89; in Mount Hope Retreat 30. In view of this fact, I would respectfully suggest the importance, indeed the necessity of this city following the example of nearly all the large cities in this country and in Europe, by erecting a hospital which shall supply remedial treatment, and be devoted exclusively to the reception of her own insane.

Table Showing Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	340
" Females	288
Colored Males	67
" Females	101
Children (white 13, colored 10)	23
Total	819

Table Showing the Number under Medical Treatment.

White Males	221
" Females	216
Colored Males	44
" Females	79
Children	10
Total	583

Table Showing the Number and how Employed.

Mechanic Department,		Males	18
"	"	Females	24
Bakery	"	Males	5
Engineer	"	"	14
Garden	"	"	30
Laundry	"	"	2
"	"	Females	14
Miscellaneous	"	Males	30
"	"	Females	32
Total			169

Table Showing the Number of Insane.

White Males	94
" Females	116
Colored Males	13
" Females	23
Total	246

Table Showing Forms of Insanity.

Acute Mania	15
Chronic "	78
Melancholia	3
Dementia	112
Imbecility	1
Epilepsy	23
Idiocy	14
Total	246

Table Showing Ages of Insane.

Under 20 years					28
From 20	"	to 25	years		27
" 25	"	" 30	"		33
" 30	"	" 35	"		28
" 35	"	" 40	"		23
" 40	"	" 45	"		31
" 45	"	" 50	"		20
" 50	"	" 55	"		22
" 55	"	" 60	"		12
" 60	"	" 65	"		17
" 65	"	" 70	"		3
" 70	"	" 80	"		1
" 80	"	" 85	"		1
Total					246

Taale Showing how long they have been Inmates.

Under 3 months					6
From 3 months	to	6 months			13
" 6 "		1 year			10
" 1 year	to	2 years			28
" 2 years	to	3 years			21
" 3 "	"	4	"		25
" 4 "	"	5	"		22
" 5 "	"	6	"		12
" 6 "	"	7	"		19
" 7 "	"	8	"		13
" 8 "	"	9	"		15
" 9 "	"	10	"		16
" 10 "	"	11	"		16
" 11 "	"	12	"		28
		14	"		1
		20	"		1
Total					246

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from the City of Baltimore, in the Different Institutions.

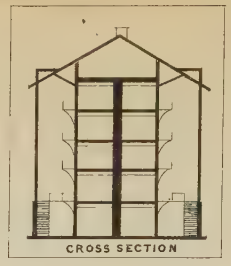
	White.			Colored			Total Insane.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
City Almshouse	94	116	210	13	23	36	246
Maryland Hospital	49	40	89				89
Mount Hope Retreat	13	17	30				30
Total	156	173	329	13	23	36	365

THE JAIL.

This admirably planned building is located at the intersection of Madison and Buren streets, and immediately adjoining the Penitentiary. The building is of granite, substantial and secure. Its security and complete arrangements for ventilation especially commend it to favorable notice. The basement contains the heating apparatus, and is also used for the kitchen, bakery, laundry, laveratory and bathing arrangements which are very complete. Most of the domestic work of the prison is done by the inmates in the basement, and the commingling of the sexes while thus engaged, has on several occasions resulted in evil conseqences. The floor above the basement is divided by a spacious hall which is known as the guard room. On either side of this hall are the cells, respectively, for male and female prisoners. The cells open on iron corridors five tiers deep. Reference to the accompanying ground plan and vertical section will give an accurate idea of the internal construction of the prison.

Admirable water-closet arrangements exists in towers at the four corners of the building, which are readily approached from each corridor. The separation of the sexes in this part of the prison is absolute. The central or large tower contains neat and well furnished rooms for the accommodation of such prisoners awaiting trial, as it may be deemed proper to separate from the general mass. Cleanliness prevailed throughout the prison, except in the cells of the upper corridors where the class of prisoners known as vagabonds and "bummers" is confined—these cells were not in a satisfactory condition; the lower cells were scrupulously clean and orderly, especially on the female side. All the cells occupied were furnished with comfortable beds and bedding. Considerable attention is paid to the jail yard, which is dotted over here and there with beds of luxuriant flowers.

It is a matter of regret that the crowded condition of the prison prevents a strict adherence to what is known as the



A Guard room
B Visitors' room
C Officers' room
D Corridors
E Cells
F Wash rooms
G Gallery

H Gate keeper's room
I Clerk's room
J Warden's Residence
K Hospital
L Kitchen
M Blacksmith's shop
N Stable

GROUND PLAN
OF
BALTIMORE CITY JAIL

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL

Lith by A.Hoen & Co Baltimore.

"separate system," as an increase of moral corruption must result from the congregation of two or more prisoners in a single cell. The prisoners associate in the rooms as well as in the corridors.

The Board of Visitors should urge upon the proper authorities the great importance of constant employment for the inmates; a large force could be profitabiy employed with happy results, both in the self support of the establishment, and in the physical and moral improvement of the inmates. Dr. J. W. Houck, the intelligent and efficient medical officer of the prison, calls attention to the importance of this measure, and states that it is "lamentable that so many lazy and worthless vagabonds should be maintained in idleness at the public expense."

At the close of the last fiscal year, October 31st, 1876, there were remaining in the jail 423 prisoners and during the twelve months of that year 12,354 prisoners were received; of this number 8,789 were committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Expenditures for the fiscal year $49,622.07.

BALTIMORE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The accommodation for inmates in this institution consists of a new and handsome stone building situated about four miles from the county seat and half a mile from the main road, on a beautiful and commanding elevation which overlooks an extensive area of country. The land surrounding and belonging to the institution consists of about eighty acres, most of which is clear of wood and beautifully rolling. The approach is uninviting in all respects, no attempt having been made to improve the bed of the road or to ornament it with trees. The grounds of charitable institutions should present such an appearance of neatness and order as to produce a cheerful and homelike feeling; pleasant surroundings have a tendency to elevate the moral status of the inmates, especially if all the details of the management are in keeping therewith.

The building is three stories high with an attic partly finished and an ample basement one-half above the ground level. Its greatest length is about 85 feet by 40 deep with a back building extending from the centre. A passage way ten feet wide divides it longitudinally; midway a flight of stairs leads to the second, third and fourth floors. The first floor is occupied by the Superintendent, his family and the resident physician; the second by females, white and colored, the white on one side of the passage and the colored on the other; the third floor is likewise occupied by females and is divided in the same manner. The fourth floor or attic is not entirely finished, but will, when ready, afford lodgings for about thirty inmates. At each end of the passage dividing the attic floor are two large water tanks for supplying water to the building. It is unfortunate that in the construction of the building, towers were not erected at some suitable point for the reception of these tanks, since, in their present position the water in them must become polluted by the exhalations of the inmates who may occupy the floor where they are now placed.

The back building is also three stories high with a basement, divided by a passage about six feet wide extending from the main building to the rear wall of the back building, having on each side rooms for inmates, and service rooms, such as water closets, bath and dining rooms. The stairway leading to the upper stories is in this passage and cuts off much of each hall floor. This building is occupied by males only, but the females are compelled to use the passage as a mode of egress, which arrangement is very objectionable, as it necessitates the commingling of sexes, and affords opportunity for immorality. Near the main building is a cottage which was occupied by the former owner of the property, but not in use at present. It would afford ample and comfortable accommodations for the officers, enabling the entire main building to be devoted to the use of the inmates, thereby effecting a complete separation of the sexes.

In the rear of the main building and about one hundred yards distant is the pest house, also built of stone. About a quarter of a mile distant are the quarters of the colored males, consisting of a dilapidated old log house, one story high with a loft above, and containing four rooms, two on the lower floor and two above. The principal room on the ground floor is 16x18 feet with a 7 foot ceiling and is used as a sitting room; the adjoining room is occupied as a bed room and accommodates three old men. This room was very dirty, and contained no suitable furniture. The upper rooms were similar to those below. The house furnished shelter for eight colored men.

The sanitary condition of all the departments indicated great carelessness and an utter disregard of the commonest laws of hygiene. The beds and bedding were very dirty, and the ticks, like those at the Alleghany County Almshouse, contained scarcely any straw.

The male department was so overcrowded that the dining room, bath rooms and even the water closets were used for lodging rooms. The beds were dirty, and behind some of them were accumulalations of old rags and other debris. The ticks were exceedingly untidy, the straw in some of them being so compressed that it scarcely made a mattress of two inches in thickness, and by long use had become so slippery that it could not be kept in place. Room No. 2 was 15 feet long by 14 feet

wide by 10 feet ceiling and contained five persons, giving only four hundred and twenty cubic feet of air to each occupant. Room No. 4 on the third floor containing seven old men, was 12x15x10 feet and was shockingly dirty in every respect. Room No. 6 on the third floor was occupied by three old men, one of whom was insane; he was cared for by one of his companions who showed the hand-cuffs and chains which he kept in a box under the bed ready for use whenever the insane man "was not good." Room No. 2 on the second floor contained 9 beds very unclean, and so close together that it was barely possible to get between them. In one dining room was found a sick man. In the third floor bath room was an upright box lined with zinc which is used as a shower bath for subduing the excitement of the insane.

The basement is used principally for domestic purposes, and contains the kitchen, laundry, pantry, and heating apparatus. The cooking was going on at the time of my visit, and the cook who was an inmate, occupied the kitchen as a sleeping room, the bed standing in one corner. The food was plain and substantial, but good, and in sufficient quantity. The registration of inmates was found to be better than at other almshouses, and some system existed in the manner of keeping the records, but yet not so perfect as should be found in all institutions of the kind. The register showed the escape of many insane persons with the date of their admittance and elopement. Of the number (six) whose names were taken, but one was ever heard of afterwards; he was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail at Towsontown. The rates of deaths to the number treated annually could not be given; twelve deaths had occurred during the year.

When the cost of this very handsome stone building is considered, and its total unfitness for the purposes for which it was built, one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that it would have been much better for all concerned had the building commission sought the advice of some one acquainted with the requirements of such an institution. It is a great mistake to build large and stately almshouses, even if the arrangements for classification are carried out satisfactorily. It is a still greater mistake to divide the floors into small rooms which intercept ventilation, diminish capacity and increase the labor necessary for keeping the house clean.

Total Number of Inmates.

White Males	66
" Females	27
Colored Males	9
" Females	14
Children	5
Total	121

Number of Insane Inmates.

White Males	7
" Females	8
Colored Males	1
" Females	1
Total	17

Forms of Insanity.

Dementia	9
Chronic Mania	5
Imbecility	2
Epilepsey	1
Total	17

Ages of Insane Inmates.

From 20 to 25 years	1
" 25 " 30 "	3
" 30 " 35 "	3
" 35 " 40 "	2
" 45 " 50 "	2
" 50 " 55 "	1
" 55 " 60 "	1
" 60 " 65 "	2
" 65 " 70 "	1
" 70 " 80 "	1
Total	17

Length of Time in the Almshouse.

Less than one year	1
Between 1 and 2 years	2
" 2 " 3 "	1
" 3 " 4 "	5
" 4 " 5 "	1
" 5 " 6 "	2
" 6 " 7 "	1
" 7 " 8 "	0
" 8 " 9 "	1
" 9 " 10 "	2
Over 23 years	1
Total	17

Number of Indigent Insane from Baltimore County in Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane ...
	Male	Female..	Total	Male	Female .	Total ...	
County Almshouse	7	8	15	1	1	2	17
Maryland Hospital.....	4	7	11				11
Total.....	11	15	26	1	1	2	28

BALTIMORE COUNTY JAIL.

This prison is located at a convenient distance from the court-house, and is certainly one of the best constructed, best managed and cleanest jails in the State. It is of brick, two stories high, with basement, making three tiers of cells for prisoners. The first or basement tier contains four cells on each side of the central hall. This floor was occupied by colored prisoners, seventeen in number. It was crowded—four and five prisoners being confined in one cell. On this floor there is a large stove which heats the whole prison. The pump for forcing water throughout the building is also on this floor. One prisoner, Joseph Shipley, (colored,) aged 37 years, is insane; another, Perry Shadows, aged 25 years, (also colored,) is confined for insanity. The second tier is occupied by white male prisoners, of whom there were fourteen. There are eight cells opening on this corridor, all of which were occupied and found clean and comfortable. The third tier was occupied by seven men and five women; the construction is the same in all respects as those below. One prisoner confined in this tier is an epileptic, and was imprisoned for assault. He is a fit subject for treatment in an insane asylum. The cells are 12 x 8 x 10 feet, with ceilings arched, plank floors, a window and a water-closet in each. They are ventilated by a register *near the floor*, and were in every particular very clean. The walls had been recently whitewashed and the floors were well scrubbed. With but two exceptions—defects in construction—this is a model prison, and it is not

amiss to call attention to these defects, in order that they may be avoided by other counties which may have to build prisons in a very short time. It is a serious error, in a sanitary point of view, to place water-closets in the cells, where the best ventilation is necessarily imperfect, for however well the traps may be made, none have yet been invented which can completely cut off the return of noxious gases. A well covered bucket, with a little dry earth, is a preferable arrangement. Another error is the location of the ventilation register at the floor of the cell, without any systematic heat arrangement by which fresh air can be introduced and the foul air drawn off. In all other respects the plan of this prison is to be commended as one of the best now in the State. There were fifty-six prisoners confined at the time of my visit, three of whom were insane.

CAROLINE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE

This place is a mockery of charity and a nursery of pollution. It is located five miles from Denton, the county seat of Caroline, on a farm of two hundred acres. The accommodations consist of a group of very old and dilapidated frame buildings. The largest of these is occupied by the white inmates, another by the colored inmates, and a third by an insane man and woman. The rooms of the white department were greatly crowded, principally with women and their children, most of whom were "to the manner born." One of these women is the mother of two children, and another of six, all said to have been begotten and born in the house. The sanitary condition of this department was far from satisfactory, foul smells being perceptible throughout the entire establishment. In the rear of this building stood an old frame shanty with a single room below and an attic room above. The lower room was occupied by an insane white man, dressed in a long, dirty gown. His long, unkempt hair hung in matted tresses about his neck and face, giving him the appearance of a veritable Mephistophiles. The loft above was occupied by an insane white woman extremely disgusting in appearance and habits, and of vicious bearing. She had borne one or more children in the almshouse. The mental faculties of these two miserable creatures were completely obliterated, and not the slightest attention was paid to their moral or physical condition. If the colored department should be compared to a filthy pig-stye, it would be an injustice to the latter. In one small room there were found four men, five women, two children, any quantity of cats and dogs, and other living things too numerous to mention. Of the five women one was a centenarian, two were mothers with infants in their arms, and two were young girls aged respectively 14 and 16 years. One old man was sick, with scarcely the semblance of a bed on which to rest his aching bones. Another, though setting upright to partake of the coarse and badly cooked dinner just served him, was

too weak to defend his scanty meal against the incursion of a dog that quickly gulped it down. Such an aggregation of human misery is rarely seen, and a more disreputable place can scarcely be imagined. While the semi-civilized nations of the East shock the sensibilities of christendom with their horrid rites until the civilized world is calling out in trumpet tones for their suppression, here in our own favored christian land there are cruelties being practiced which if not suppressed will one day pile up the ruined altars of private and public peace, of health and safety, of honor and virtue. Well may we exclaim,

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without one special wonder."

Table Showing the Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	4
" Females	8
Colored Males	7
" Females	5
Children, white	8
" colored	2
Total	34

Table Showing the Number of Insane.

White Males	1
" Females	3
Colored Males	
" Females	1
Total	5

Table Showing Form of Insanity.

Dementia	2
Chronic Mania	1
Imbecility	2
Total	5

Table Showing Ages of the Insane.

16 years	2
40 "	2
50 "	1
Total	5

Number of Insane from Caroline County in Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
County Almshouse	1	3	4		1	1	5
Maryland Hospital	1	1	2		1	1	3
Total	2	4	6		2	2	8

THE JAIL.

A two-story brick building very old. The first floor is occupied by the Sheriff and his family; the second floor is petitioned off into four cells, which are cased on the inside with two inch oak plank.

There were three prisoners, all colored men, in custody for petty offences. The cells were clean, but contained no furniture; blankets are furnished the prisoners and they sleep upon the floor.

CARROLL COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse, located about one mile from the town of Westminster, on a farm of about 180 acres, presents in its interior and surroundings an air of thrift and good management. The accommodations consist of two brick buildings; the Superintendent occupies a part of the main building which is two stories and an attic in height. The whole building was found to be in a highly commendable condition of cleanliness and comfort. The three floors are divided by passages running at right angles; on each side of the longitudinal passages are well heated and ventilated rooms for the use of inmates. The floors were well kept and the walls had been recently whitewashed. The usual almshouse odor was altogether absent. One large room serves the double purpose of dining room and kitchen and was in keeping with the rest of the house. The inmates were at dinner when I made my visit, and were abundantly served with good and wholesome food, hot from the range; neatness was also manifested in the arrangement of the table.

The building is well heated by means of hot water from a boiler in the cellar. A plentiful supply of pure spring water is forced by means of hand pumps into tanks under the roof, and from thence circulates through the building. Adjoining the spring is a remarkably neat dairy. There are no water closets or bath rooms for the convenience and comfort of the inmates; these should be supplied, and would cost but little. An old fashioned garden privy takes the place of the former, and is conveniently located only for those who are able to walk about at all seasons of the year; while the whole management presents the appearance of care for the inmates, and notwithstanding the excellent sanitary condition of this almshouse, the old staples in the floor, and the chains and anklets ready for application, seem shocking to the modern sense of civilization. Indeed one insane woman was found on a mattress and chained to the floor.

At the Frederick Almshouse, out of 96 insane inmates four were similarly chained; at Washington county two out of 29, and

here one out of 15, making a total of seven thus confined out of 140 insane inmates of almshouses. In contrast with this barbarous system of treatment I would mention the fact that at Mount Hope Retreat there are over 300, and at the Maryland Hospital 240 insane patients and not one in chains.

The experience of all who have devoted their attention to the treatment of the insane is opposed to this cruel custom, and it has been generally abolished throughout the world. Humanity demands that it should be interdicted in all almshouses and prisons of our State.

The farm of this place is well stocked with fine cattle, sheep, hogs and horses.

The records of the inmates were found to be wholly defective; this appears to be a general fault in all almshouses.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	22
" Females	29
Colored Males	3
" Females	8
Total	62

Number of Insane Inmates.

White Males	5
" Females	9
Colored Males	0
" Females	1
Total	15

Forms of Insanity.

Dementia	10
Imbecility	2
Chronic Mania	2
Epilepsey	1
Total	15

Length of Time in the Almshouse.

Under 1 year	2
From 1 to 2 years	2
" 2 " 3 "	1
" 3 " 4 "	3
" 4 " 5 "	1
" 10 " 11 "	1
" 11 " 12 "	2
" 15 " 16 "	2
" 19 " 20 "	1
Total	15

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Carroll County.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
County Almshouse	5	9	14	0	1	1	15
Maryland Hospital	1	2	3				3
Total	6	11	17	0	1	1	18

CARROLL COUNTY JAIL.

This is an old prison, but in no particular does it fall below the average county jails of the State. The front of the building is set apart for the residence of the Sheriff, and the rear or prison part contains a basement and two floors, with six cells on each. They all open on corridors which run around an enclosed space in the centre, extending from the basement to the roof of the building; each cell is 8x10x8 feet. The prison is heated by a large stove in the basement; the ventilation is tolerably good; the peculiar prison odor was perceptible, but not so much so as in many other jails. The sanitary condition is as good as the construction of the building allows. It was comparatively clean and well kept; the prisoners, 13 in number, eleven males and two females, spoke in the highest terms of the kind treatment they receive. There is a bath room for the accommodation of prisoners in the rear. The privy conveniences consist of a water closet in a separate room, and buckets in the cells. There were thirteen prisoners confined at the time of my visit, eleven colored men and two colored females. The building is surrounded by a wall twenty-two feet high.

A modern jail could be constructed here at small expense and mostly from the material of the present one.

CECIL COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The county of Cecil was visited on the 14th of May. The almshouse is located three and a-half miles from Elkton, near the village of Cherry Hill, on a well cultivated and productive farm of 176 acres. The main building is a substantial stone structure, that cost $7,000; this is occupied by the Superintendent and his family, and by white paupers exclusively, male and female. The kitchen, dining rooms, &c., are in the basement of this building. The second house, obliquely to the rear of the foregoing, is a large frame building, erected a few years since at a cost of $3,300; in this building there is a general mixing of colors, conditions and sexes. The first building was found in a satisfactory condition; the latter was untidy and disorderly. In both buildings the departments for males and females are separated only by a narrow passage, and the evil result of the free communication between the sexes is manifested in the number of illegitimate children born in the house. There are two instances in this almshouse in which the mother and children were born in bastardy under its roof. One, an idiotic white woman, 40 years of age, herself born in the almshouse, has given birth to six children in this institution; another, a white woman, aged 35 years, insane, whose mother still resides in the house, has borne two children here; and still another insane white woman is the mother of a half negro child, begotten and born in the institution.

The aggregate number of inmates is eighty-eight, viz: 46 adult males; 31 adult females and eleven children. Of the inmates seven are idiotic and twelve insane, though with three or four exceptions all the insane are harmless.

It is due to the Superintendent and his wife, who are energetic and humane people, to say that the association which takes place between the sexes cannot well be avoided in the present ill arranged building; an effort at effectual separation or classification would be futile.

The number of tramps fed and lodged in this institution the past winter is estimated to be four thousand, and it is said that much of the sexual immorality carried on in the house was planned and executed by these vagabonds; another reason why the repressing hand of the law should be mercilessly applied to them.

The cost of maintaining the almshouse is $4,000 annually; and in addition to this there are about fifty out pensioners provided for by the county, at an annual cost of $872.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	35
" Females	25
Colored Males	11
" Females	6
White Children	9
Colored "	2
Total	88

Number of Insane.

White Males	9
" Females	5
Colored Males	0
" Females	1
Total	15

Ages of the Insane.

From 12 to 13 years	1
" 25 " 30 "	3
" 30 " 35 "	3
" 40 " 45 "	3
" 50 " 55 "	1
" 65 " 70 "	3
76 "	1
Total	15

Length of Time in Almshouse.

Under three months	1
From one to two years	1
" two " three "	1
" three " four "	2
" four " five "	2
" twelve " thirteen "	2
" fourteen to fifteen years	1
" nineteen to twenty years	3
" twenty-three to twenty-four years	1
" forty-four to forty-five years	1
Total	15

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Cecil County in Different Institutions.

	White			Colored.			Total Insane.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
County Almshouse	9	5	14		1	1	15
Maryland Hospital	2	2	4				4
Total	11	7	18			1	19

CECIL COUNTY JAIL.

This prison is located at Elkton, the county seat of Cecil. It is a new granite structure, facaded with a neat brick building which is occupied by the Sheriff as a residence. The cost of the entire establishment is variously estimated at from forty-five to sixty thousand dollars. A heavy stone wall, 22 feet in height, encloses a court of about one-fourth of an acre of ground. Outside this wall is a brick stable and carriage house, and a garden spot of several acres, cultivated principally by the inmates. One prisoner serving out a sentence for "assault with intent to kill," was found at work and unattended outside the walls; there was no bar to his escape if he desired to so do.

The internal arrangements of the jail are not in accordance with modern views and requirements, especially noticeable in the absence of any provision for the separation of the sexes on the halls and corridors. There are ten cells on the lower floor opening upon a wide passage which runs directly through the building, from the Sheriff's residence in front to the jail yard in the rear. On the upper or second floor, which is approached by an iron stairway from the passage below, there are six small and two large cells opening upon an iron corridor. The cells are all very secure and well adapted for the confinement of prisoners, but at the time of my visit they were merely used as sleeping apartments; all the inmates having free access to the corridor, hall and yard.

The general appearance and condition of the establishment was not satisfactory; there was an absence of neatness and

order about the cells, and the yard was filthy, one corner of it being used to deposit the contents of the vessels, which are used in the absence of proper privy arrangements. Though each cell, in addition to a small window, has artificial means of ventilation, the registers are not kept open, consequently the peculiar jail odor was perceptible throughout the building; the untrapped and uncovered water-closet bowls in each cell, and connected by pipes with a well in the yard have been wisely abandoned, and the bucket system substituted. The latter system is greatly preferable to any water-closet arrangements *within* the cells, especially if the vessel used is enclosed in a proper box or commode with a close-fitting top. Dry earth may also be availed of with advantage to absorb the foul gasses which will necessarily be generated, if the vessel is not emptied immediately after use.

The building is heated by a furnace in the basement, and supplied with water pumped from a well under or near the jail into a tank in the roof.

There were five prisoners in custody at the time of my visit, only two for offences. Three are said to be insane; two of these three, a white man and a colored woman, are unmistakably *non compos*, and should be sent to a proper asylum for treatment; the third, a white man who is alleged to be insane, said he had been in prison six years for various offences, the last being an attempted rape; he is obviously "more knave than fool," and would probably be of more service to the county and the State in his old quarters in the penitentiary.

CHARLES COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse is located about two miles and a half from Port Tobacco on a well cultivated farm of 200 acres. The accommodations consist of a brick building two stories high with a one-story wing. The main building is after the usual plan of farm houses, and is occupied by the Superintendent and his family. The wing is occupied by the inmates; it has two porches extending the whole length of the building, one in front, the other in the rear. Notwithstanding fifty years have elapsed since this almshouse was built, the plan is as good and simple as any that can now be devised. It is a one-story pavillion, attached to but not communicating with the main building. It is divided longitudinally by a partition, on each side of which are rooms opening on the porches; those for females facing the approach to the institution; those for males face in an opposite direction; thus effecting a complete separation of the sexes. There are five rooms for inmates on each side of the partition, and a large room at the end of the pavilion, which is used as a chapel. The water supply is from a well in the yard. The kitchen is in the rear of the main building.

The Superintendent, Mr. Welsh, has been in charge of the institution for twenty years past, and the excellent sanitary condition in which it was found attests the good judgment of the trustees in retaining his services.

The house was in admirable order, with good management and discipline prevailing throughout. The ventilation is excellent, and I have pleasure in recording that the Charles County Almshouse stands, in point of neatness and the comfort of its inmates, second to none in the State. In addition to the inmates here seventy-two indigent persons are pensioned out to private families at an average annual cost of $20 each. But one insane person, a white female, was found at this almshouse; she is an innocent idiot 45 years of age, and has been an inmate about 23 years.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	2
" Females	3
" Children	2
Colored Males	0
" Females	1
Total	8

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Charles County in the Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
County Almshouse		1	1				1
Mt. Hope Retreat		1	1				1
Monteview Hospital	2		2	1		1	3
Total.	2	2	4	1		1	5

THE JAIL.

The jail is a small two-story building located to the rear of the Court House. It is badly constructed and unsafe for the custody of prisoners. There was an entire absence of neatness and order about the place. The number of prisoners was small, and all confined for minor offences. A negro had recently been hung in the jail yard for murder, and the machinery of death still stood, as a warning to others.

DORCHESTER COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

No intelligent person can visit and inspect this establishment without being impressed by the forlorn condition of the inmates. The buildings are located about 14 miles from Cambridge, the county seat of Dorchester; they are old, dilapidated structures, wholly unsuited for the purposes of an almshouse. The sexes are not at all adequately separated, and the general condition of the house was far from being satisfactory; the rooms were carelessly kept, the beds and bedding filthy, and insufficient. The old, the infirm, the sick and the idiotic were promiscuously huddled together, and evidences of inattention and neglect were everywhere visible. The keeper is a very old man, who with the best disposition, it may be, to deal kindly with the inmates, either lacks a knowledge of their needs or does not comprehend the fact that they are human beings. The negro department was simply disgraceful; the floors, walls, bedding, and the inmates themselves were shockingly filthy; exhalation from the rooms was disgusting in the extreme. In one room occupied by two men and one woman, was found a man suffering with suppurating syphilitic sores—a mass of corruption and filth. The oder of this room was so nauseating and overpowering, that it was impossible to enter and make a satisfactory examination of the inmates. The total number of inmates in the house was 23, of which five are insane.

The farm connected with the institution contains between five and six hundred acres of land, and the attention of the keeper seems to be given mainly to its cultivation, the care and supervision of the inmates over whom he is placed are quite lost sight of in the apparently more important business of farming. Large farms connected with almshouses are certainly very objectionable, for the reason that they cannot be worked profitably, and they manifestly serve to divert the attention of the keeper from the care of the paupers. There are few instances in which twenty or thirty acres of land would not be amply sufficient for

all the practical purposes of a poor house, yet it is not uncommon to find connected with them several hundred acres of land worth in the aggregate from $10,000 to $15,000, while the poor are provided with the most wretched accommodations imaginable. It would be far more in keeping with civilization of the age, and the enlightened humanity of the people to sell the surplus lands and apply the proceeds to the erection and maintenance of proper houses for the care of the poor.

Table Showing Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	4
" Females	7
Colored Males	6
" Females	6
Children	0
Total	23

Table Showing the Number of Insane.

White Males	0
" Females	4
Colored Males	0
" Females	1
Total	5

Table Showing Forms of Insanity.

Chronic Mania	2
Dementia	1
Idiocy	2
Total	5

Table Showing Ages of Insane.

Eighteen years	1
Twenty "	1
Thirty "	1
Forty "	1
Fifty-six "	1
Total	5

Table Showing how long they have been Inmates.

Under one year	2
One year	1
Twelve years	1
Fifteen "	1
Total	5

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Dorchester County in the Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
County Almshouse		4			1	1	5
Maryland Hospital	1	2	3				3
County Jail					1	1	1
Total	1	6	3		2	2	9

THE JAIL.

Visited April 2d. Located in the town of Cambridge. An old brick structure, built probably forty or fifty years ago. It is in the style of that day, and was designed for few inmates. The Sheriff's family occupy the lower floor, and there are four cells on the second floor; the cells are very insecure, and were in a filthy and offensive condition. A colored woman afflicted with epileptic mania was confined in one of the cells; she stated that she preferred the jail to the almshouse, where she had been beaten by the keeper. Her cell and bedding were alike untidy, and her clothing and person were disgustingly filthy. There were seven prisoners, all colored males, in the prison; two were chained to the floor. It was stated that the erection of a new jail was in contemplation, and certainly the reputaion of this enlightened county, and the secure keeping of malefactors demand that the project should be speedily executed.

FREDERICK COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This institution, known as Monteview Hospital, is a large and handsome brick structure, located at the base of a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, a mile and a-half from the city of Frederick. There are eighty-two acres of land attached to the hospital, which appear to be fertile and well cultivated. The approach is by a good road ornamented with trees on either side; immediately in front of the entrance the road makes a graceful circular sweep, and is here bordered by shrubbery and evergreens. The building is three stories high with basement. It consists of a centre building occupied by the officers, and two wings for inmates, separated from the centre building by towers, with passages running through connecting the wings with the centre. On each floor of the towers are water closets and bath rooms for inmates. There are eight wards 60x30x10 feet, each containing eight single rooms, a large associated dormitory, and a dining room. The single rooms open on a hall 10 feet wide. Each ward contained from twenty to thirty inmates. The building is comfortably heated by steam. The ventilation is rather imperfect, though an effort had been made to improve it by artificial means. The air of the halls and bedrooms was tolerably good, and the usual almshouse odor was but slightly perceived. Each room contained a window, protected on the inside by an iron grating of two inch mesh. The general appearance of the wards evinced cleanliness, both of bedding, floors and walls. The bedsteads are of iron and the beds of straw, a few sick and infirm persons had feather beds. The bed linen was clean and in good order, and the inmates gave indication of being well cared for. The general design of the building is good, being admirably adapted in all respects for the purposes of an almshouse. Its adaptability for the proper care of the insane is open to objection, particularly with reference to classification. The propriety of congregating the sane and the insane together in the same wards and rooms is very questionable; they react injuriously upon each other. The sane impose

upon the insane, ridiculing their special infirmities and delusions, thereby increasing their irritability of temperament and thus aggravating their malady. The insane are peculiarly sensitive to their condition and equally conscious of any intent on the part of others to deride them. On the other hand the sane are as disagreeably affected by constant association with the insane as the sober man by contact with the drunkard. In this building the insane are associated with the sane, and are cared for by unskilled pauper attendants. It is proper however to say that these attendants are paid a small compensation as a stimulus to duty. Most of the insane found here were harmless cases; being principally dements and chronic cases of mania. Several of them however were violent, noisy and dirty in their habits; three of this class were women, all of whom were chained by the ankle to the floor. The use of chains as a means of restraint has heretofore been commented upon as unnecessary in any and every case; besides being positively injurious, both mentally and physically. Such treatment is humiliating, and however insane the patient may be he is yet conscious of the degredation.

The colored inmates are very badly accommodated and apparently not carefully provided for. They occupy an old brick building which was used as a county almshouse before the present hospital was erected. In this house there were nine colored insane and feeble minded men. The rooms were greatly overcrowded, and the floors, walls and bedding very dirty. In one room 20x20x8 feet were twelve colored men; eight occupied beds and the balance slept on benches and on the floor; one of them was ill of pneumonia. Certainly the trustees should not allow such a condition of affairs to exist in this otherwise excellent institution.

The new building is reported to have cost but $120,000, which indicates economical management on the part of the building committee. The plan of the building also reflects credit upon the architect.

The inmates are faithfully attended by the visiting physician. The institutisn is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the County Commissioners. The register of inmates is very defective, and as a consequence, but little detailed information could be obtained; nor could the Superintendent state how

many insane had been cured except from his own recollection. I would suggest in this connection a suitable form of registration of all inmates, embracing the following information: Name, age, sex, color, where born, last residence, married or single, disease for which admitted, discharged, cured, improved, not improved, eloped, removed, died, cause of death, how long in hospital. This information should be arranged in a large book, with columns ruled off for each particular heading. At the end of each fiscal year the names of all inmates remaining should be carried forward with their histories to the new year's record.

There is no institution in the State that feeds and lodges so many Tramps as this hospital. The Superintendent reports in October, 1876, 1,050; November, 1,157; December, 2,063; January, 1877, 2,701; and in February, 1,865, making a total in five months of 8,836. This institution also receives a large number of indigent insane from other counties.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	92
" Females	62
Colored Males	40
" Females	28
Total	222

Whole Number of Insane.

White Males	43
" Females	42
Colored Males	9
" Females	2
Total	96

Number of Insane from each County.

Alleghany	9
Charles	3
Frederick	55
Garrett	1
Harford	14
Montgomery	5
St. Mary's	1
Washington	8
Total	96

Forms of Insanity.

Dementia	44
Chronic Mania	29
Imbecility	9
Epilepsey	9
General Paresis	1
Melancholia	1
Idiocy	2
Acute Mania	1
Total	96

Ages of the Insane.

Between 15 and 20 years	1
" 20 " 25 "	11
" 25 " 30 "	12
" 30 " 35 "	11
" 35 " 40 "	8
" 40 " 45 "	11
" 45 " 50 "	8
" 50 " 55 "	10
" 55 " 60 "	9
" 60 " 65 "	8
" 65 " 70 "	2
" 70 " 80 "	5
Total	96

Length of Time in the Almshouse.

Under 1 year	14
From 1 to 2 years	10
" 2 " 3 "	5
" 3 " 4 "	10
" 4 " 5 "	20
" 5 " 6 "	12
" 6 " 7 "	6
" 7 " 8 "	4
" 9 " 10 "	1
" 11 " 12 "	1
" 12 " 13 "	3
" 15 " 16 "	2
" 20 " 21 "	4
" 24 " 25 "	2
30 "	2
Total	96

FREDERICK COUNTY JAIL.

This prison has been recently built, and serves the purpose of a city and county jail. It has most of the modern improvements in prison construction except a well devised system of ventilation and water closets. The latter are very offensive, owing to the backing up of the sewage. The building is heated by hot water and was of comfortable temperature. The prison is two stories high, the cells opening on corridors 60 feet long by 14 feet wide, lighted by fourteen windows. There are six cells on each story 8x10x9 feet, all in an uncleanly condition. The prison odor was quite decided, and the general sanitary condition much neglected. Twenty-two prisoners were found in the jail, 13 white and 9 colored. Two colored children were permitted to remain in jail with their sister who was a prisoner.

HARFORD COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The farm on which this almshouse is situated is located about a mile and a-half from Belair, the county seat, and contains about 300 acres, mostly cleared land. The principal building, recently constructed at a cost of $10,000, is of stone, two stories high with an attic and basement. It is a substantial structure, but not suitably arranged for the purposes of an almshouse. The first floor is bisected by a passage eight feet wide; on one side is a large sitting room, used exclusively as a day room; a smaller room on the same side is used as a dormitory for tramps; on the opposite side of the passage are four rooms used as sleeping apartments for inmates. The second floor is divided into nine small rooms about 9x14 feet which open upon the passage way leading to the first floor. The third floor is an attic unfinished and unoccupied. The general sanitary condition of the house was good, and the rooms and beds were found to be cleanly and in good order. No water closets or bath rooms are provided; the inmates use buckets which are removed daily. The basement is used for kitchen, pantry and laundry purposes. This building is occupied exclusively by the white population, male and female. The arrangement of the rooms is such as to preclude the possibility of preventing a promiscuous association of the sexes.

The colored female department consists of a dilapidated, one story frame in the rear of the main building, which contains but one room, occupied by eight colored women and three children; a large stove and four rickety, untidy beds constitute all the furniture of the apartment. Of the eleven persons who occupied this room four were insane, and two occasionally very violent. The Superintendent pointed out where a considerable surface of the wall had recently been torn off by one of these patients.

The male colored department is also a small one-story frame building in the rear of the female department; one room embraced the whole accommodation for seven colored men, one of

whom was confined to his bed by sickness. The bedding was very deficient and dirty.

The Superintendent and his family reside in a frame dwelling situated about thirty feet from the main building and in the same enclosed yard.

The grounds surrounding the building did not present an appearance of neatness and taste. The cultivation of trees, shrubbery and flowers would add greatly to the appearance and comfort of the place.

A large number of Tramps are fed and lodged at this almshouse; the Superintendent reported 45 in July, 1876; 51 in August; 70 in September; 192 in October; 295 in November; 339 in December; 107 in January, 1877; and 171 in February; making a totatl of 1,270 in eight months.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	17
" Females	8
Colored Males	13
" Females	11
Colored Children	4
Total	53

Tntal Number of Insane.

White Males	2
" Females	4
Colored Males	2
" Females	4
Total	12

Ages of the Insane.

Under 20 years	1
From 25 to 30 years	4
" 30 " 35 "	1
" 35 " 40 "	2
" 40 " 45 "	2
" 60 " 65 "	1
" 65 " 70 "	1
Total	12

Form of Insanity.

Acute Mania	1
Chronic Mania	5
Imbecility	3
Dementia	2
Idiocy	1
Total	12

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Harford County in the Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane ...
	Male.....	Female..	Total . ..	Male.....	Female.	Total	
County Almshouse..	2	4	6	2	4	6	12
Mt Hope Retreat.....	1		1				1
Monteview	5	6	11	2	1	3	14
Maryland Hospital.....	4	2	6				6
Total	12	12	24	4	5	9	33

HARFORD COUNTY JAIL.

This prison, located at Belair, did not impress me favorably. It is in the style of the early jails; not adapted to present wants or to the use of the separate system. It is insecure for the custody of prisoners, carelessly managed, defective in ventilation, and imperfect in light. The heavy, contaminated atmosphere, the contracted corridors, low ceilings, small windows, and utter absence of comforts or conveniences make it a very unfit place to confine human beings in. The front of the building, which is a two-story stone, is occupied by the Sheriff and his family; the entrance to the rear or prison part is by a passage through the Sheriff's apartments. The lower or basement floor is about three feet below the level of the ground, and contains four cells with brick floors. The second floor is reached by a narrow flight of stairs, there are four cells on this floor, dark and dungeon like. In each cell there is a urinal, without trap of any kind, which discharges through a pipe that empties into a pit on the outer side of the jail. Fortunately there were only three persons confined in this prison, which is defective in all respects and should be replaced by a new structure more in accordance with modern requirements.

HOWARD COUNTY.

There is no almshouse in this county.

HOWARD COUNTY JAIL.

This prison is located at Ellicott City, the county seat of Howard, to the rear of the Court House, which stands upon an elevation overlooking the town. In no jail in the State is the general appearance and condition worse.

At the date of my visit there were 15 prisoners in custody, five white males, nine colored males, and one colored female, none of whom had been tried. The female prisoner was confined in a cell with four negro men, an act of barbarity which needs no comment.

There were no beds, not even a mattress of straw, in any of the cells; loathsome blankets, scattered in disorder about the floors, and a privy bucket, constituted the entire furniture. An unoccupied cell supplied the place of a water closet; in it there was a funnel-shaped sink into which the contents of the night buckets are emptied, and the stench, which permeated the entire prison was indescribably offensive. The sanitary condition of such an illy ventilated and neglected receptacle must necessarily be very bad. The cells were greatly overcrowded, not affording over 115 cubic feet of space for each inmate.

Several members of the Board of County Commissioners visited the building with me, and as they are unquestionably gentlemen of intelligence and humane feelings, I should like to bestow some commendation upon the institution under their charge, but when I say that the prisoners are *well-fed*, I have exhausted my stock of praise. The Commissioners complain that the building is not only insecure, but that it is impossible to keep it in order, on account of its structural defects. I doubt if any remedy can be provided without an entire rearrangement, while the overcrowded state would indicate that the sooner a new prison is provided by the county the better.

KENT COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Kent County Almshouse is located on a farm of 400 acres of land, situated about three miles from Chestertown.

The accommodations comprise a frame building, occupied by the Superintendent and his family; one old brick building in the rear, for white inmates; and one frame "quarter" for the colored. The buildings, as in most other cases, are not at all suited for the purposes of an almshouse, nor for the proper care of the inmates.

It would be wise on the part of the county authorities to sell the whole place, and invest the proceeds in suitable buildings, located on a tract of land not exceeding fifty acres, which is quite as much as can be profitably worked by the inmates, or join their neighbors in erecting a district or union almshouse, for the accommodation of the poor of the respective counties.

The principal building of this establishment is an old white-washed brick house two-stories in height, with an attic, finished for occupation. The rooms are separated from each other by a narrow passage. There are two rooms on each floor, one on each side of the passage, making six, including two in the attic. One room on the first floor contained four white females and a child four years of age, whose grand-mother is an inmate. The room was clean and comfortably furnished, with good beds and plain furniture. The next room opposite was of the same dimensions, 20x15x8 feet, and contained three beds, occupied by white women and one infant born in the house. This room was also used as a dining room One of the inmates of this room was an idiotic deaf mute, and the mother of three illegitimate children, begotten and born in the almshouse. One room on the second floor (same dimensions as those below) was occupied by seven persons, four women and three children. One of the children was a very pretty child of seven years, one an infant of seven months, born and begotten in the house. The grand-mother and mother of the infant occupied adjoining beds in this

room, making another instance of three generations of the same family in one house. In the attic was found a family of five persons, husband, wife and three children, two of whom are twins, six months of age. This room was very dirty and poorly furnished.

The building for the colored inmates is a one-story frame house with loft above. The lower floor was occupied by seven colored persons, two males and five females. Two beds were in the room; we were told that some of the inmates slept in the loft. One of the male inmates is an epileptic imbecile: another aged colored woman was sick in the loft. Her bed was dirty, and the room gloomy and devoid of comforts. The adjoining room to the one on the lower floor contained three beds and a "box room" in the corner, used for an insane colored man. This "box room" was a portion of the room partitioned off between the chimney and the wall, with a kind of barred window opening toward the fire. The floor of this room was extremely dirty and out of order. Above was the loft, where five women and one boy slept. There was no dining room or other conveniences. The entire colored accommodations were filthy, offensive and exhibited great neglect of the commonest decencies of life. There were no privy conveniences of any kind. The whole establishment was in a shocking condition.

Table Showing the Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	7
" Females	13
Colored Males	10
" Females	10
Children, colored	9
Total	49

Table Showing the Number of Insane.

White Males	0
" Females	1
Colored Males	3
" Females	1
Total	5

Table Showing Form of Insanity.

Epileptic	1
Chronic Mania	1
Imbecility	3
Total	5

Table Showing Ages of the Insane.

10 years	1
16 "	1
45 "	1
60 "	1
Total	5

Length of Time in the Almshouse.

Under one year	1
Three years	1
Six "	1
Nine "	1
Twelve "	1
Total	5

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Kent County in Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane ...
	Male	Female..	Total	Male	Female..	Total	
County Almshouse		1	1	3	1	4	5
Maryland Hospital	2	2	4				4
Mt Hope Retreat		1	1				1
Total	2	4	6	3	1	4	10

KENT COUNTY JAIL.

Kent County Jail is located in the Court House yard, and is built of brick two stories in height. The Sheriff resides on the first floor, the prison being on the second floor. Three cells constitute the prison capacity; each one is 15x12x10 feet in dimensions, and so insecure as to require the use of chains in order to prevent the escape of prisoners. Three colored men were confined in cell No. 1, for different offences; each one had his feet fastened together by chain anklets. The cell was very dirty and full of vermin. Cell No. 2, same dimensions, contained no prisoners. Cell No. 6 contained six colored persons, all with chains on their feet to prevent escape. The prison is heated by stoves, and the privy conveniences consist of open buckets.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This institution is located on a farm of 80 acres about two miles from the town of Rockville. The accommodations consist of a two-story and basement brick building. The house is not at all adapted to the purposes of an almshouse, besides being too small for the number of inmates. The first floor is occupied by the Superintendent's family, and the second by white inmates, male and female. The rooms of this floor are large, clean and comfortable, and are heated by open fire-places; the bedding was ample and clean, and the inmates well cared for. The basement is used for colored inmates; it is divided into small rooms which were overcrowded, dirty and offensive; in many of them men and women were domiciled together, some of whom were confined to bed from sickness, and others insane and paralyzed. The floor of the kitchen and two small closets adjoining furnished sleeping room for quite a number of the inmates. Two *white idiotic boys* also slept on the kitchen floor, and the same accommodations were furnished any tramp who might happen to present a ticket for a night's lodging. Indeed the basement was so completely crowded that every new arrival had to be accommodated on this floor. The sanitary condition of these basement rooms was very bad, and no regard is paid to the morality of the occupants, who live and sleep together regardless of sex. One of the colored men said that when any of their number died, the body laid in bed in the same room with the living until buried. An idiotic girl called Ann had had two children born and begotten at the house. A new and better arranged almshouse is greatly needed.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	7
" Females	2
Colored Males	8
" Females	7
" Children	2
Total	26

Number of Insane Inmates.

White Males	3
" Females	1
Colored Males	1
" Females	2
Total	7

Forms of Insanity.

Dementia	1
Imbecility	2
Chronic Mania	2
Epilepsey	1
Idiocy	1
Total	7

Ages of the Insane.

From 25 to 30 years	1
" 30 " 35 "	2
" 35 " 40 "	2
" 40 " 50 "	1
" 50 " 60 "	1
Total	7

Length of Time in Almshouse.

Three years	2
Four "	3
Five "	1
Twenty "	1
Total	7

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Montgomery County in the Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
County Almshouse	3	1	4	1	2	3	7
Maryland Hospital	1	3	4				4
Monteview Hospital	3		3	2		2	5
Total	7	4	11	3	2	5	16

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is a two-story building situated in the rear of the Court House. It has the appearance of having been built many years ago, in the days of comparative innocence, when jail-breaking and burglary were unknown arts; still it is strong and secure enough for the class of criminals who usually occupy cells within its walls. It is much stronger within than it appears from without; the walls are well plaited with iron bars that cross each other at short distances. The jail was found very clean and in good order; the hall was newly whitewashed as well as the cells. There are three cells on the lower floor opening on a spacious hall in which a large stove heats the cells above as well as those below. On the second floor are six cells of various sizes, all ample, clean and recently whitewashed; their average size is 14x14x10 feet, the floors are of stone, and the outer walls are protected by iron bars. The basement also has cells which are not in use. The yard in the rear is enclosed by a high brick wall, in the corner of which the sewage is disposed of. The outlet had become blocked, and it was necessarily offensive. The prisoners use buckets, the odors of which are very offensive. The number of prisoners confined at the time of my visit was 8, as follows: White males 2, colored males 5, colored females 1.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse is situated about eight miles from Marlboro' and one mile from Forrestville on a farm of 100 acres of very poor land. There is a new brick building two stories high, and a one-story frame pavillion. The brick house is occupied by white inmates exclusively. Two rooms on the first floor are used by the Superintendent's family; one is reserved for the Trustees, and the remaining room is occupied by four white women and four children; one of the women is insane and was, at the time of my visit, confined to her bed from the effects of a recent abortion. The upper floor is divided by partitions into six small rooms, which were occupied by men and women without any adequate provision for the separation of the sexes.

The colored inmates occupied the one-story pavillion, which was found quite clean, but destitute of furniture. The supply of water is obtained from a well in the yard and a spring near by. The grounds immediately around the building are entirely neglected, and present a desolate appearance. The brick building cost about $7,000, and will accommodate 30 patients. One much more suitable for the purpose could have been built for a less sum, that would have provided for a complete separation of the sexes, which cannot be accomplished where the rooms are divided only by a narrow passage way. The building is heated by stoves, and no artificial ventilation is supplied.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	3
" Females	8
" Children	5
Colored Males	3
" Females	3
Colored Children	1
Total	23

Total Number of Insane.

White Males	3
" Females	3
Colored Males	1
" Females	1
Total	8

Form of Insanity.

Mania	1
Chronic Mania	1
Imbecility	2
Paralytic Mania	1
Dementia	2
Idiocy	1
Total	8

Ages of the Insane.

20 years	1
22 "	1
24 "	1
30 "	1
60 "	1
66 "	2
70 "	1
Total	8

Length of Time in the Almshouse.

Under 1 year	1
From 1 to 2 years	1
" 3 " 4 "	1
" 5 " 6 "	3
" 6 " 7 "	1
" 7 " 8 "	1
Total	8

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Prince George's County in Different Institutions

	White.			Colored			Total Insane ...
	Male.	Female..	Total	Male....	Female.	Total	
County Almshouse..	3	3	6	1	1	2	8
Mt Hope Retreat.....	5	1	6		1	1	7
County Jail	1		1	1	1	2	3
Maryland Hospital.....							
Total	9	4	13	2	3	5	18

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY JAIL.

This is a brick building two stories high, surrounded by a ten foot plank wall. It is located near the Court House. The first floor is divided into four cells, two on each side of a passage; the floors are brick, and the ceilings arched with the same; the windows in each cell are two by six feet, grated outside. The building is heated by a furnace in the cellar; the register opens in the passage immediately opposite each cell door. The floors and walls were whitewashed and presented a cleanly appearance. The second floor contains six cells, smaller than those below but in other respects the same. The privy conveniences consist of open buckets. There were twelve prisoners, two white and nine colored males and one colored woman. Three of the number are insane; two committed for insanity and one colored man charged with assault. One is a colored woman and the other a white man. His mattress, bedding and clothing were saturated with urine and his cell was extremely offensive. As he arose from this filthy bed he shivered with cold. The colored woman was about 35 years old, and had been a prisoner about five weeks; her case seemed to be one of puerperal mania, but no history could be obtained. The white man is an Irishman, aged about 45; he had been confined about six weeks; his form of insanity was acute mania with delusions. The general provision was very good.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse is located about seven miles from Centreville, on a farm of 115 acres. The building is an old mansion house, built of imported brick, two stories high with a capacious attic. The Halls and rooms are very large with high ceilings. The first floor is occupied by the Superintendent and his family; the second floor and attic by the white, and the back building by the colored inmates. The basement is used for domestic purposes and contains the kitchen, dining room, pantry, &c. The inmates were in good health, only one being reported sick. An insane woman was chained to the floor in a room in the attic. In another room was a second chain fixed to the floor, used for a colored woman who occasionally becomes violent. The colored department is illy adapted for almshouse purposes, but the general condition of the house with respect to cleanliness and order was satisfactory, and the inmates appeared to be well taken care of. In addition to the twenty-eight inmates, there are about fifty out pensioners, at an average annual cost of $35 per capita.

Total Number of Inmates.

White Males	5
" Females	11
Colored Males	5
" Females	7
Total	28

Number of Insane.

White Males	2
" Females	4
Colored Males	2
" Females	1
Total	9

Forms of Insanity.

Dementia	3
Imbecility	1
Chronic Mania	1
Epilepsey	3
Idiocy	1
Total	9

Ages of the Insane.

22 years	2
33 "	1
36 "	2
40 "	1
46 "	1
50 "	2
Total	9

Length of Time in Almshouse.

Three years	1
Five "	2
Eight "	1
Ten "	1
Thirteen years	1
Sixteen "	1
Twenty "	1
Twenty-four years	1
Total	9

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from this County in Different Institutions.

	White			Colored.			Total Insane
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
County Almshouse	2	4	6	2	1	3	9
Maryland Hospital	3	2	5				5
Total	5	6	11	2	1	3	14

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is situated in the rear of the Court House; it is a brick building two stories high. The first floor is divided by a passage, on one side of which the Sheriff and his family reside; on the other are four cells for prisoners, two on each side of a narrow passage. The same arrangement of cells exists on the second floor and in the basement. Each cell is 12x14x10 feet, and heated by a stove, with no artificial ventilation or sewage conveniences; buckets are used in the cells. The prisoners are furnished with mattresses and blankets. The jail was found in good sanitary condition. There were six prisoners confined, four of whom were colored men, one white and one colored boy, the latter on the charge of murder.

SOMERSET COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse is situated about three miles from Princess Anne, on a farm of 200 acres. The accommodations consist of a main brick building two stories high, divided by a passage. The first floor is occupied by the Superintendent and his family, and the second by white inmates, male and female. The colored inmates occupy two small one-story frame buildings much dilapidated.

The second floor of the main building contains three rooms 12x15 feet each, two of which are on one side of the passage and one on the other. One of these rooms was occupied by two white women and one white man; the adjoining room contained two persons, a female and an imbecile male. It is difficult to conceive why the sexes should thus have been mixed, unless to foster the usual almshouse immorality. The third room wa occupied by two females and two infants, one the child of white mother and colored father. Both children were begotten and born in the house, which should be a warning to those who manage the establishment to enforce a separation of the sexes.

The house was in a fair condition of cleanliness, the beds and bedding neat and comfortable; and but for the violation of all sense of propriety and decency in allowing men and women to lodge together in the same rooms, when there was not even the excuse of necessity for so doing, my report of the white department would have been favorable throughout.

The structural defects of the colored department are such as to render it unfit for use. The rooms were begrimed with dust, smoke and cobwebs, and altogether showed great want of care and attention; the beds were filthy, the sanitary condition bad, and the inmates thoroughly uncomfortable. There was but one insane inmate—a white male aged 40; he was an imbecile and had been in the house since boyhood.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	2
" Females	2
Colored Males	5
" Females	5
" Children	4
Total	18

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Somerset County in the Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
County Almshouse							
Maryland Hospital	3	3	6	1		1	7
Monteview Hospital							
Total	3	3	6	1		1	7

SOMERSET COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is a square stone building two stories high, and divided by a passage below and above. The first floor is occupied by the Keeper's family; the second contains four cells each 15x15x12 feet, heated by stoves; there is no artificial ventilation except a window in each cell, and no privy conveniences excepting buckets, which are emptied daily. The cells are lined within by two-inch oak boards. This prison, recently built, was considered very secure, but it has been found to be otherwise. Not long since a colored man and his wife made their escape from one of the cells by tearing off the batting and picking out a large stone alongside of the window, making an opening through which they both escaped. One cell contained eight colored and one white man; its odor was very offensive. Another contained a man, wife and two children, colored. Four small dark cells or dungeons are constructed on the first floor, but are not used.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse is located on a farm of 200 acres, about four miles south-east of Leonardtown. The building is an old two-story brick house, flanked on the south side by a one-story frame, all in a dilapidated and ruinous condition.

The internal arrangements are very bad, and owing to defective drainage and dampness in the basement, the health of the inmates must necessarily be endangered. The first floor of the brick building has a passage-way and two rooms on either side of it; three of the rooms are occupied by the inmates, and another is set aside as a place to punish the inmates by close confinement, but apparently it had not recently been used for such a purpose; indeed, it was being used as a store or lumber room. The upper story is occupied exclusively by the Superintendent and his family. The basement is rendered useless by its great dampness, being often filled with water. The frame attachment is used for cooking and laundry purposes. Each room was visited and examined. They were not very orderly, and the bedding was untidy. Of course the condition of the building will not admit of thorough cleanliness and order, but a great deal more might be done in that direction which would improve the condition of the house and add to the comfort of the inmates.

Some of the inmates are aged and infirm and require a few comforts and a little care in order to make life endurable, but it is very clear that neither the one nor the other can be extended to them in their present miserable quarters.

The Superintendent and his wife are unquestionably kind hearted, humane people, and possess more refinement of appearance and bearing than is usually found in persons occupying such positions. The inmates manifested contentment even in their gloomy abode, and spoke in terms of appreciation of the kindness extended to them.

Happy is it for society when even in the haunts of wretchedness there is found such a connection of good will; and most happy is he or she who can combine with an unpleasant official position the gratification which always accompanies warm hearted and enlightened benevolence.

It is to be hoped that the county authorities will take steps to provide better quarters, both for the comfort of the inmates, and to enable the introduction of better administration with the affairs of the household.

There were only ten inmates in the house, all of whom were females, two white, six colored and two children, aged respectively four and two years. Two of the colored were found to be epileptic, viz: Sophia Rusten, aged 19, and Vernie Smallwood, aged 18 years. Both have been subject to convulsions from early life. The former has been an inmate of the almshouse from childhood, and occasionally has paroxysms of violent anger; the latter has only been an inmate for six or eight months; she has with her an infant two years old. Another young colored woman is blind from cataract, but is otherwise healthy. She could be relieved by proper surgical skill. One of the white women, Millie Thompson, sixty years of age, is an imbecile and has been an inmate of the almshouse for forty years.

In addition to inmates of the almshouse the county supports one hundred and four out pensioners, at an average cost of about $20 per annum, or an aggregate of upwards of $2,000. The cost of maintaining the ten inmates in the almshouse, is in the aggregate, $2.216, or a per capita cost of $221 per annum, a sum greater than is required to maintain and treat patients in the most elegant and comfortable charitable institutions in the State. This large expenditure is partially attributable to the fact that the house has no general rules for its government, no dietary regulations, nor special duties for the inmates by which they could aid in supporting themselves. The farming operations too are doubtless an incubus upon this, as they have been found to be upon other similar institutions visited. The Trustees would do well not only to rehabilitate, or make new their building, but also to reorganize and discipline its affairs.

Table Showing the Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	0
" Females	2
Colored Males	0
" Females	6
Children, colored	2
Total	10

Table Showing the Number of Insane.

White Males	0
" Females	1
Colored Males	0
" Females	2
Total	3

Form of Insanity.

Imbecility	2
Epileptic	1
Total	3

Ages of the Insane.

Eighteen years	1
Nineteen "	1
Sixty "	1
Total	3

Length of Time in the Almshouse.

Under 1 year	1
15 years	1
40 "	1
Total	3

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from St. Mary's County in the Different Institutions

	White.			Colored			Total Insane.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
County Almshouse		1	1		2	2	3
County Jail		1	1				1
Monteview Hospital		1	1				1
Total.		3	3		2	2	5

ST. MARY'S COUNTY JAIL.

This jail, completed last September at a cost of $2,500, was visited on the 27th of April and found, both in respect to material and workmanship, to be solid and secure. The building is located in the Court House yard, at Leonardtown, and presents a neat appearance externally. It is about 33 feet front, with a gable of 19 feet, slate roof, and stuccoed walls.

The lower story, nine feet pitch, is built of stone; the upper story, eight feet height of ceiling, is of best quality brick laid in cement. The lower or ground floor has a passage way four feet wide, and a room 12x17 on either side. This entire floor is occupied by the jailor and his family. The upper floor, which is approached by a narrow flight of wooden steps from the hall below, is also bisected by a passage way, with windows at either extremity. On the North side of the passage is cell No. 1, which is 12x17 feet in dimensions, with three windows. On the South side there are two other cells; No. 2 is 8x12 feet, with one window looking to the East. No. 3 is 9x12 feet, and has two windows. The windows are all provided with secure gratings of small mesh placed on the inner side of the sash; the doors are solid wood, iron clad on the cell side, and provided with an opening 12 inches square at the top, which is guarded by stout iron bars.

The walls of the cells are all securely cased with iron bars three inches wide and one inch thick, extending vertically from the lower story above the upper ceiling, which is also substantially secured. These lining bars are placed four inches apart, but the brick-work extends between them, and is flush with them on the inner surface; all is hidden from view by a coating of plaster. The cells were only reasonably clean, and not at all orderly; clothing and bedding being scattered loosely around.

There was an absence of jail odor. For privy arrangements the prisoners use buckets, which are placed in covered commodes, and emptied at regular intervals, or whenever necessary. There is no court yard connected with the jail, and prisoners are consequently closely and constantly confined in their cells.

There were only six prisoners in custody—one white woman,

insane, one colored girl for forgery, one white man charged with bigamy, one colored boy, imbecile, two colored men for petty offences. The white woman [illegible] 34

On page 147, line 33, for "bigamy," read *forgery*.

The woman is unmistabaly insane, and should be immediately placed in an asylum for proper care and treatment. Her mother, who is said to be a highly respectable old lady, was in the village seeking the release of her daughter from prison, but declared her inability to provide for her in a lunatic asylum; this unfortunate creature must yet languish in the cheerless cell of the county jail.

Cell No. 2 was occupied by a genteel-looking white man, indicted and at the time undergoing trial for bigamy, which is said to be the first indictment ever found for this offence in the county of St. Mary's.

In cell No. 1, in addition to the two negro men serving out sentence for minor offences, there was confined a negro boy, Abram Briscoe, aged 17 years, not charged with any offence, but simply placed in durance vile "to take care of him." Although weak minded, it is very evident he would not derive benefit from asylum treatment; he could be sufficiently well cared for in a poor house if there was a proper one to send him to; as he is healthy and strong, he should be required in a measure at least to earn his bread, instead of the county being taxed sixty cents per diem for his support. Certainly the jail is no place for persons entirely free from crime or even criminal intent.

The criminal girl, Nellie Smith, about thirteen years of age, was sentenced in September last for bigamy, to four years imprisonment, and is now ostensibly serving out the sentence in jail. She is not confined in a cell, but has the liberty of the house, and performs work for the jailor's family. The necessity of committing such cases to jail strongly suggests the propriety of founding district poor houses and houses of industry combined, where this class of offenders could be confined, and at the same time required to do work for their own maintenance. At

the rate paid by the county, viz: sixty cents per day, for feeding prisoners, this girl will, exclusive of clothing, cost the county in four years, the sum of $876 without rendering any equivalent whatever.

However desirable it may be to have such prisoners constantly employed, the propriety of giving them liberties not vouchsafed by the law, nor contemplated in the sentence, and using them to do the domestic work of the jailor, without the county receiving remuneration for the same, is very questionable.

TALBOT COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Located seven miles from Easton, on a farm of 300 acres. The buildings comprise a new frame dwelling, the residence of the Superintendent, distant about 200 yards from almshouse proper, which consists of an old brick structure two stories and attic in height, and a story and attic back building. The main building is occupied by the matron and the white inmates, and the back building is set apart exclusively for colored inmates. The sanitary condition of the white department was entirely satisfactory; the floors, walls and beds were very cleanly, and the general good order gave evidence of care and attention upon the part of the matron; all the inmates of this part of the house were comfortably and neatly clad, presenting an appearance of comfort in pleasing contrast with the tattered and filthy condition of the inmates in a majority of the almshouses visited.

The colored department was also in comparatively good condition, and the inmates were as well cared for as the space allotted for their accommodation would admit of, except one room which was noticeably filthy.

The arrangement of both departments is defective in so far as maintaining a separation of the sexes is concerned, and consequently an increase of children begotten in the establishment has not been infrequent. In one room of the main building were found three generations—two illegitimate children begotten and born in the house, the mother also born in the house, and the aged grand-parents. Another room was occupied by four women and six children, three of the latter said to have been begotten and born in the house. In the colored department was found a negro woman with two children, both natives of the house. *Sex mixing* seems to be as common among the inmates of almshouses as amongst the lowest animals, hence the great increase of innocent paupers.

The insane inmates of this almshouse are mostly harmless persons. One negro woman however appeared to be an exception, and is said to grow violent at times. The privy conveni-

ences are inconvenient and wholly unsuited for inmates. The water supply is good. The rooms of the inmates are heated by stoves.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	8
" Females	7
Colored Males	8
" Females	8
Children (2 colored)	13
Total	44

Whole Number of Insane.

White Males	4
" Females	2
Colored Males	3
" Females	1
Total	10

Forms of Insanity.

Dementia	3
Chronic Mania	2
Imbecility	2
Epilepsey	2
Paralytic	1
Total	10

Ages of the Insane.

15 years.	1
22 "	1
30 "	1
40 "	1
44 "	1
47 "	1
50 "	2
56 "	1
60 "	1
Total	10

Length of Time in the Almshouse.

Under one year	1
One year	1
Three years	5
Five "	1
Eight "	1
Ten "	1
Total	10

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Talbot County in the Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane....
	Male	Female..	Total.....	Male	Female..	Total	
County Almshouse	4	2	6	3	1	4	10
Maryland Hospital.....	2	3	5				5
Mt. Hope Retreat							
Total	6	5	11	3	1	4	15

TALBOT COUNTY JAIL.

Talbot County Jail is an old building two stories high. The Sheriff occupies a portion of the lower floor. The construction of the prison is very bad in itself, and especially so in its relations to the comforts of the Sheriff's family. Prisoners must be conducted through the Sheriff's parlor to and from the cells which they occupy. The cells used are in the second story; there are others in the basement that are not used, except in an emergency. On the second floor there are three cells 16x16x10 feet in dimensions. One of these contained four white men awaiting trial, for violation of the oyster law. They were quite comfortably lodged, with mattresses on the floor; there were no chairs or other furniture. The cells are lined with heavy oak boards, and heated by grates. In one of the cells was found a colored woman committed for larceny. There is no artificial ventilation or privy conveniences. The whole number of prisoners was seven at the time of my visit; four white males, two colored males and one colored female.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This institution, situated in the suburbs of Hagerstown, should be presented as a common nuisance. The establishment consists of two brick buildings, old, dilapidated and altogether unsuited for the purposes of an almshouse. The keeper occupies the principal part of the main building, and the only thing that looked like civilization about the premises was his apartments, and two rooms in the rear part of the building, occupied by two gentle, tidy old ladies, who with their own feeble hands arranged and kept clean their respective apartments, while all around them was cheerless and repulsive to a degree that cannot be described. In this same building there are inmates of all ages, sexes and conditions, some insane, some idiotic, others weak minded and depraved. Separation of sexes is not provided for, nor does it seem to be cared for, and the results of such promiscuous association need not be enlarged on. But bad as was the condition of affairs in this building, that of the one on the opposite side of the road was found to be incomparably worse. The rooms were overcrowded, filthy and noisome to an incredible degree. The floors, the walls, the bedding all bore testimony of the neglected condition of this foul receptacle. The sexes occupied the same rooms, mingled together and cohabited as if poverty created no distinctions. Room No. 7 was occupied by five colored persons, two men, two women and one child. One of the women, though very young, was already overshadowed by the primeval sorrow of her sex, doubtless the result of almshouse immorality. One of the rooms on the second floor contained six feeble old men, two being ill and confined to their so-called beds, disgustingly filthy sacks, which looked as if they might once have been filled with straw. One of the occupants stated that when an inmate died, as had been the case only a few days before, the corpse was allowed to remain in the room where they all slept until buried.

Another room was occupied by three colored women; it was

dark, dismal, and mephitic; indeed the entire establishment is imperfectly ventilated, utterly without sanitary regulations and destitute of the commonest conveniences of life. There are no water closet arrangements; the inmates use vessels in their rooms and then empty them in the adjoining fields. The whole atmosphere of the establishment is contaminated, and cannot fail, sooner or later, to endanger the sanitary condition of the neighborhood.

Under the same roof of the building just described, but separated from other apartments by a partition, is what the keeper calls "the insane department." As we entered there was presented a scene of indescribable confusion and clamor. A number of irrational, incoherent human beings, white and black, male and female indiscriminately mixed, some excited and violent, some quiet and subdued, others weeping and wailing without intermission. One insane woman came rushing towards us with oaths and imprecations, brandishing a chunck of fire taken from the stove, and with which she said she intended to "drive the robbers from the house." One of the female inmates was confined in a separate room; she was very noisy and profane, and made determined efforts to obtain admittance into the room which was dark, filthy and offensive; the bedding was so worn and soiled as to be unfit for use. The adjoining room contained two females, one aged 66, a quiet dement, the other aged 35, a drivelling idiot. The offensive contents of an open night vessel which sat in the middle of the floor filled the room with noisome exhalations; the walls were stained and besmeared with filth. A small room opposite this was occupied by a young man, Wm. Barber, an epileptic, who was chained to the floor by one leg; he conversed rationally, and said he was chained for cursing a woman while suffering from the effects of an epileptic seizure. He earnestly begged to be released. Another room was occupied by a male patient 28 years of age, who was also chained to the floor. This patient was at one time in the Maryland Hospital, but was removed by his father, who is represented to be quite a wealthy man, on account of the alleged expense of keeping him in the hospital. On the second floor of this department one room contained five persons, sick and insane; the room was horridly dirty and offensive; unemptied chamber pots were

noticed about the apartment, their contents polluting the air and filling the room with a sickening stench. Other rooms on this floor were in a like bad sanitary condition.

Surely nothing ever surpassed in horror and inhumanity a scene witnessed in this hovel of misery. Susan Huttman, an insane white woman, aged 20 years, was found in a condition of wretchedness too shocking to repeat, if it were not in the hope that when so sad a picture is presented it will arouse the public indignation to the extent, at least, of enforcing some reformation. The civilization of the age and the humanities of our race demand it!

When the door of the room in which this poor demented creature was confined was unlocked and opened, the stench was so overpowering as to force me to retreat to the far side of the hall; a second effort to enter the room occasioned nausea even to vomiting, but being determined to see the condition of affairs within, effort after effort was made until the senses became sufficiently educated or accustomed to the loathsomeness of the place to permit me to enter. The only window to the room was closely planked up, so that neither light nor air was admitted. By the aid of a wax taper a scene was revealed that would have been a reproach even upon the barbaric ages and institutions of the world. In one corner of this fœtid den was crouched the form of a young woman almost in a state of nudity, and filthy beyond expression. No attempt induced her to talk or even reply to a question; her mind was completely overshadowed by the gloom of dementia, most probably fixed and intensified by her wretched surroundings, which a very slight exercise of common sense and humanity might have entirely prevented.

There was not an article of furniture in the room, not even the decayed-looking mattress and soiled blanket that were found in the other rooms of this establishment; the floor was the only couch for this unfortunate woman, and that was thick covered and slimy with her own excretions, in which she wallowed by day and by night. The reason assigned for keeping her in this dungeon, reaking with noxious exhalations was, that her filthy habits rendered her an unfit inmate for the hall, where the other patients were permitted to exercise. A greater object of pity and distress was surely never beheld!

As in other parts of the house, there are no arrangements here for the separation of the sexes, from which omission the most deplorable consequences have resulted. Jennie Hays, an imbecile, was several months advanced in pregnancy; she had already borne two children, the last begotten in the almshouse. Many other disgusting scenes could be recited in connection with this abode of human wretchedness, filth and vice, but enough has been said already Surely the enlightened people of Washington county will not endure this place much longer.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	57
" Females	38
Colored Males	8
" Females	7
Total	110

Whole Number of Insane.

White Males	14
" Females	13
Colored Males	2
" Females	0
Total	29

Form of Insanity.

Acute Mania	2
Chronic Mania	4
Imbecility	3
Dementia	17
Idiocy	1
Melancholia	1
Epilepsy	1
Total	29

Ages of the Insane.

Under 20 years	1
From 20 to 25 years	3
" 25 " 30 "	3
" 35 " 40 "	4
" 40 " 45 "	3
" 45 " 50 "	3
" 50 " 55 "	3
" 55 " 60 "	3
" 60 " 65 "	3
" 65 " 70 "	2
" 70 " 80 "	1
Total	29

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Washington County in Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored			Total Insane ...
	Male....	Female..	Total ..	Male....	Female.	Total	
County Almshouse..	14	13	27	2		2	29
Mt Hope Retreat.....							0
Monteview	7	1	8				8
Maryland Hospital.....		2	2				2
Total	21	16	37	2	0	2	39

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is an old stone structure one story high with a basement, used for the heating apparatus, &c. The cells open into a large hall 60x12x15 feet. The walls showed the effect of age, and had been so frequently whitewashed that the lime was falling off in flakes, presenting an irregular surface for the lodgment of dust and foul matter exhaled from the bodies of prisoners. They need thorough scraping and whitewashing. A register in the hall furnished ample heat. In the centre of the hall roof are two round shafts for ventilation, which work well. The cells are 15x10x10 with arched roof, plank floor, a register, and a ventilator in the roof in addition to a window. The ventilation is excellent, both in the cells and hall. The privy accommodations were very inconvenient and defective, consisting only of a privy in the jail yard, accessible through a door in the rear of the hall which is kept locked except at stated times each day; at other times the prisoners use buckets in their cells, which emit the odor of their contents. But for the excellent and simple ventilation of the interior this defective system would be likely to cause sickness. There is no provision for the separation of the sexes except confinement in the cells. There are no bathing arrangements whatever. The number of prisoners at the time of my visit was 14, including a sprightly colored boy 13 years old, who should be removed to the House of Reformation for Colored Children. The jail is surrounded by a stone wall 20 feet high enclosing an airing court, which is insecure and consequently not used. A well in the jail yard supplies the water used.

WICOMICO COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse is located about ten miles from Salisbury, on a farm of 172 acres. The building is a two-story frame house with finished attic and a one-story side building. The Superintendent resides in a portion of the main building, the remaining space being used for inmates. The appearance and sanitary condition of the establishment show general neglect and indifference. The rooms of the colored inmates were even in a worse condition than those of the whites. There were only ten inmates, three of whom are insane. The water supply is from a well in the yard, and the rooms are heated by fireplaces.

Whole Number of Inmates.

White Males	2
" Females	1
Colored Males	4
" Females	1
Colored Children	2
Total	10

Total Number of Insane.

White Males	2
" Females	1
Total	3

Ages of the Insane.

50 years	1
55 "	1
60 "	1
Total	3

Forms of Insanity.

Chronic Mania	1
Dementia	2
Total	3

Length of Time in the Almshouse.

3 years	1
4 "	1
9 "	1
Total	3

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Wicomico County in the Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane ...
	Male	Female .	Total	Male	Female.	Total ...	
County Almshouse	2	1	3				3
Maryland Hospital		1	1	1		1	2
Mt Hope Retreat							
Total	2	2	4	1	0	1	5

WICOMICO COUNTY JAIL.

This county has had no jail or court house buildings since its existence as a county, but a jail is now being built. The plan of the jail is excellent in all respects. It is two stories high and built of press brick. The first and second floors contain each four cells, which are arranged on each side of a passage; a dark cell is also constructed at the rear of the passage on each floor. The whole building is heated by a furnace in the basement. There is no provision for artificial ventilation, an error in the completeness of the design and an unfortunate omission. The shape of the roof is such as to have afforded ready facility for the most admirable ventilation, and at no additional cost. Another feature of this jail, which is objectionable in a sanitary point of view, is that the water closets open directly into each cell. In the basement are cells called dungeons, intended as places of punishment for unruly prisoners. The cost of this jail when completed will be $7000, a very reasonable expenditure for such a neat and substantial structure.

WORCESTER COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse is located about three miles and a-half from Snow Hill on a farm of from 400 to 500 acres. The buildings are a frame house and outbuildings occupied entirely by the Superintendent; a large brick building one story high, with finished attic for white, and a small frame one-story building for colored inmates. The brick building is peculiar in its construction, resembling an army hospital tent in shape. It was built in 1838 and is 75x40 feet. The first floor is divided by a long passage way paved with brick extending the whole length of the building, which is crossed in the centre by another extending its width. The principal passage has four large rooms on each side opening upon it, some of which are occupied by inmates, and others used as lumber rooms. The sanitary condition of the occupied rooms was tolerably good, and presented more than an average of cleanliness. The beds and bedding were ample and in excellent order. The inmates were mostly aged persons of both sexes. One room was occupied by an aged man and his wife, also another man, a child, and an imbecile girl about 18 years old. The attic floor was not occupied; the Superintendent, in explanation of its demolished appearance, said "it had been occupied by a violent maniac who had recently been confined there, and during the time was chained to a post which supported the roof of the building."

The colored department consists of a small frame building in the rear of the brick. It has but one room and a loft. The room was 16 feet square and was occupied by four inmates. There was one old man about 65 years of age, blind from double cataract; a male imbecile about 25 years of age; an old woman of feeble mind, and a young girl about twenty years of age also blind. The sanitary condition of the colored inmates was very bad, and their care and comfort too much neglected.

Total Number of Inmates.

White Males	3
" Females	8
" Children	2
Colored Males	2
" Females	3
Total	18

Number of Insane.

White Males	1
" Females	1
Colored Males	1
" Females	2
Total	5

Forms of Insanity.

Dementia	1
Imbecility	4
Total	5

Ages of the Insane.

25 years	1
40 "	2
50 "	1
60 "	1
Total	5

Length of Time in Almshouse.

Nine years	1
Twelve "	1
Sixteen "	1
Twenty "	2
Total	5

Whole Number of Indigent Insane from Worcester County in Different Institutions.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
County Almshouse	1	1	2	1	2	3	5
Maryland Hospital	3	1	4				4
Total	4	2	6	1	2	3	9

WORCESTER COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is located near the Court House, and is an old brick building. The first story is occupied by the keeper and his family. The second is divided into four cells, each of which is 15x15x10 feet. The floors are of plank and the ceilings of sheet iron. The walls are of brick with cross bars of iron forming a network. The cells have two windows each, but have no artificial ventilation and no sewage conveniences. No beds are provided for prisoners, but blankets are supplied. Five colored male prisoners were found in one cell, which was the only one occupied.

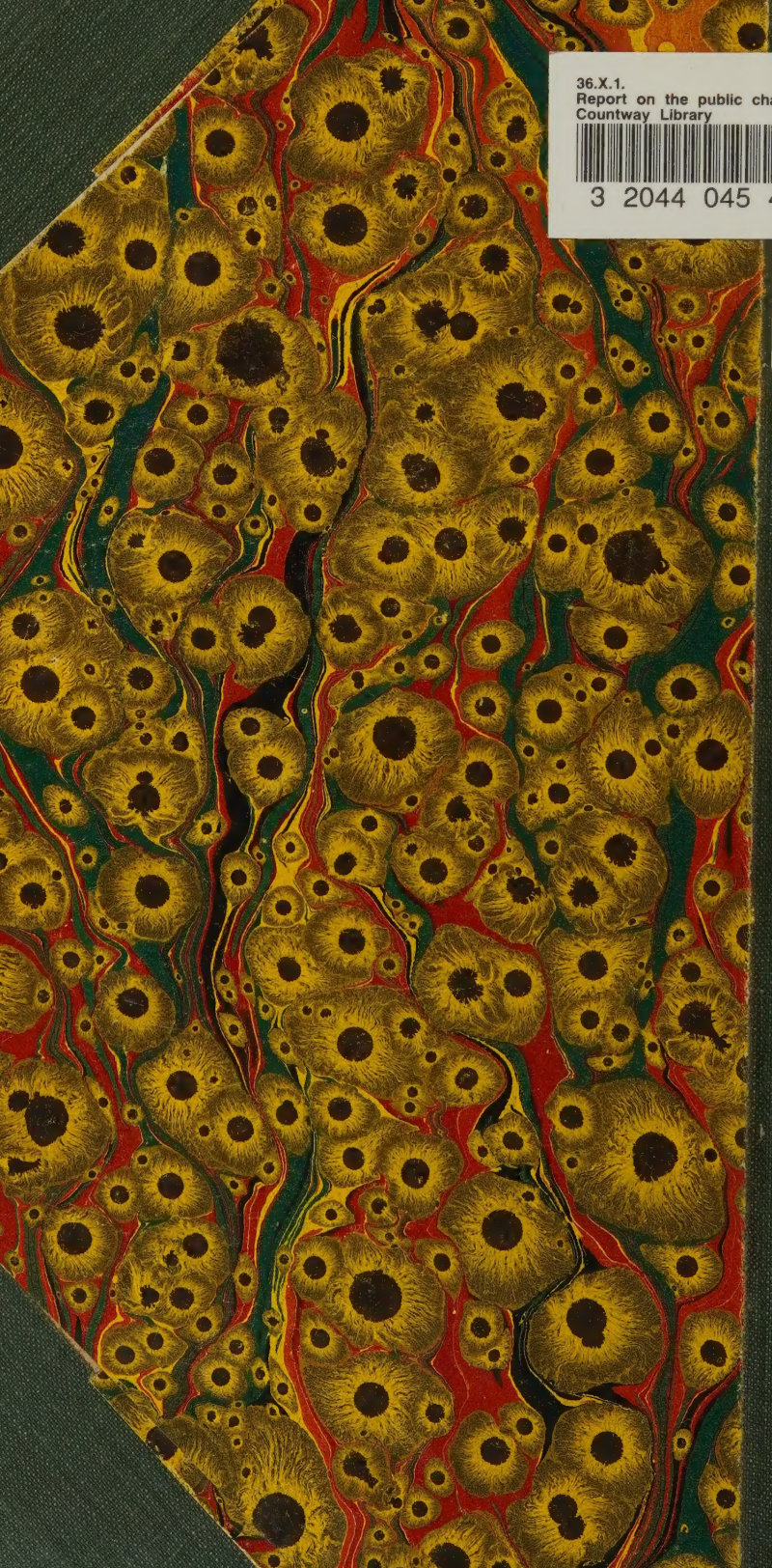
Consolidated Table Showing the Whole Number of Inmates in the Almshouses of the State.

	White.			Colored.			Children	Total Insane.
	Male	Female.	Total	Male	Female.	Total		
Alleghany County								
Anne Arundel County	5	3	8	7	2	9		17
Baltimore City	340	288	628	67	101	168	23	819
Baltimore County	66	27	93	9	14	23	5	121
Caroline "	4	8	12	7	5	12	10	34
Carroll "	22	29	51	3	8	11		62
Cecil "	35	25	60	11	6	17	11	88
Charles "	2	3	5		1	1	2	8
Dorchester "	4	7	11	6	6	12		23
Frederick "	92	62	154	40	28	68		222
Harford "	17	8	25	13	11	24	4	53
Kent "	7	13	20	10	10	20	9	49
Montgomery "	7	2	9	8	7	15	2	26
Prince George "	3	8	11	3	3	6	6	23
Queen Anne's "	5	11	16	5	1	12		28
Somerset "	2	2	4	5	5	10	4	18
St. Mary's "		2	2		6	6	2	10
Talbot "	8	7	15	8	8	16	13	44
Washington "	57	38	95	8	7	15		110
Wicomico "	2	1	3	4	1	5	2	10
Worcester "	3	8	11	2	3	5	2	18
Total	681	552	1233	216	239	455	95	1783

Consolidated Table Showing the Whole Number of Indigent Insane in the County Almshouses, Jails and Hospitals of the State.

	White.			Colored.			Total Insane.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Alleghany County	19	15	34	.....	1	1	35
Anne Arundel County	8	8	16	6	3	9	25
Baltimore City	156	173	329	13	23	36	365
Baltimore County	11	15	26	1	1	2	28
Calvert "	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Caroline "	2	4	6	.....	2	2	8
Carroll "	6	11	17	.....	1	1	18
Cecil "	11	7	18	....	1	1	19
Charles "	2	2	4	1	.....	1	5
Dorchester "	1	6	7	.....	1	1	8
Frederick "	24	24	48	5	2	7	55
Harford "	12	12	24	4	5	9	33
Howard "	1	4	5	.....	2	2	7
Kent "	2	4	6	3	1	4	10
Montgomery "	7	4	11	3	2	5	16
Prince George "	9	4	13	2	3	5	18
Queen Anne's "	5	6	11	2	1	3	14
Somerset "	3	3	6	1	.....	1	7
St. Mary's "	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	5
Talbot "	6	5	11	3	1	4	15
Washington "	21	16	37	2	.....	2	39
Wicomico "	2	2	4	1	.....	1	5
Worcester "	4	2	6	1	2	3	9
Total	313	330	643	50	54	104	747

36.X.1.
Report on the public charities,1877
Countway Library BDP1038
3 2044 045 449 741



36.X.1.
Report on the public charities,1877
Countway Library BDP1038
3 2044 045 449 741
HD